

LABOR AND MORE MONEY

Cooper's Report is Full of Good Points.

1. That Congress be requested to authorize the conversion of all Hawaiian silver coins into corresponding coins of the United States.
2. That Congress be requested to authorize the immigration of a limited number of Chinese laborers, conditioned upon their engaging in agricultural pursuits only, during their residence in the Territory, and that upon their ceasing to do so, that they shall return to their own country.
3. That an expert forester be maintained at the islands until such time as he may be able to make a full report upon the conditions of our forests and make his recommendations for their conservation and extension.
4. That a special agent of the Fish Commission be stationed at Honolulu, and that proper restrictive measures be put in force at an early date to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes of the Territory.
5. That a site be purchased and a Federal building be erected in the city of Honolulu for the accommodation of the Federal court, post-office, custom-house, and Federal officials now stationed there.
6. That Congress be requested to authorize the granting of licenses to divert water from lands where it is of no avail to arid sections that are otherwise adapted to agricultural purposes.
7. That Congress authorize the retention by the Territory of a sufficient amount of the receipts of the custom-house for the payment of any judgment awarded by the Commission on Fire Claims.
8. That Congress authorize the appointment of a deputy secretary of the Territory, to act during the absence or disability of the secretary of the Territory for Territorial purposes only.
9. That regulations be authorized so that statistics may be available showing shipments between the mainland and the islands. At present there is no adequate means of knowing what the trade with the islands amounts to.

ACTING GOVERNOR COOPER'S report to E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of Interior, of the affairs, progress and development of the Territory of Hawaii during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, has just been received in printed form from Washington. The report contains an exhaustive treatment of all subjects relating to matters since June 14, 1900, when Hawaii became a territory. The concluding portion of the report contains the recommendations of the Governor for Congressional legislation and action of the Interior Department, as above.

The first portion of the report gives a detail of the population of the Territory. The grand total of Hawaiians in 1896 is given as 39,504, and in 1900 as 37,063, a decrease of 1,825. Although there has been an increase in the number of part-Hawaiians, the total of those of Hawaiian descent still shows a decrease. Many reasons have been assigned for this, but the statistics show that many Hawaiians die before maturity, and large families are rarely found. At one time infanticide was practiced to an alarming extent, and the gregarious tendency of the Hawaiians has also proved detrimental, for it is in the large centers where the decrease is most rapid. The death rate is also shown to be the largest, 42.51 per cent. The immigration to the Territory, exclusive of plantation laborers, for the year ending June 30, 1901, is as follows:

Japanese 230, English 137, Irish 5, Dutch 2, Scotch 6, Australian 1, Canadian 1, German 1, French 1, Portuguese 6, Polish 1, Russian 5, Korean 1, Swede 1, Pacific Islanders 4, Danish 1, Bulgarian 2, Italian 2.

The total population is given at 133,727, exclusive of 514 persons of the military and naval service of the United States (including civilians, etc.), stationed at Honolulu, as follows: Camp McKinley, 27; naval station, 7.

PUBLIC LANDS

Much of the matter contained in the report is embodied in the recommendations of Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. Mr. Cooper gives the history of the methods used, which the crown lands were held and disposed of by the king, and of present laws says:

"It is difficult to see how a more just or adequate system of disposing of the public lands could be enacted, having in

LOW AND JEROME ELECTED BY BIG VOTE IN NEW YORK



SETH LOW, MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The people have asserted their strength and Tammany Hall is today beaten back to its jungle. Seth Low, the candidate of all factions, was chosen Mayor of Greater New York Tuesday by a majority which is close to 40,000. Complete unofficial returns give Low for Mayor 294,392 and Edward M. Shepard (D.) 265,128, making Low's plurality 29,264.

E. M. Grout, fusionist candidate for Controller, received 239,713 votes, and William Ladd, Democrat, 254,738, making the plurality of the fusionist 44,976.

Unofficial returns from every election district in New York county give William Travers Jerome, fusionist, a lead of 15,880 over Henry W. Unger (D.), in the race for the District Attorneyship. The vote of the two follows: Jerome, 163,999; Unger, 148,079.

Seth Low, District Attorney-elect for Jerome and other candidates on the Fusion ticket were literally overwhelmed today with messages of congratulation from every section of the United States. The overthrow of Tammany Hall has seemingly aroused a feeling of almost national exultation. Low and Jerome are in perfect harmony, and the general opinion is that New York is on the verge of a political house-cleaning such as the great municipality has never known before.

Low announced today that he would make his appointments according to merit and not with reference to political influence or preference. For some time prior to election day, and especially since it began to be apparent that he was going to be elected, Low has been overwhelmed with requests for offices. In answer to all place-hunters Low said today: "Appointments will be based on merit and on merit alone. I shall expect each commissioner to consult me as to the appointment of deputies, but further than that he will have a free rein to appoint his other subordinates."

"Every Commissioner will be held responsible for the administration of his particular department, and because of this fact, I shall leave him free. It will be idle to make applications to me, as they will receive no consideration from me, nor will I refer such applications, if made, to the Commissioner."

Low reiterated what he said before election, that Devery and Murphy would be down and out as soon as possible after he takes office. Devery has assumed a defiant attitude, but the politicians say he will cool off and resign before the new administration takes office, and thus secure a half-pay pension.

JEROME'S CLEAN SWEEP

District Attorney-elect Jerome admitted today he would practically make a clean sweep in the district attorney's office. He said: "I will break up the police blackmail system and do my best to compel the 'cadets' on the East Side to make an honest living. Practically the entire staff of the district attorney's office will be replaced by competent, efficient lawyers."

Low's powers as mayor are practically absolute in the matter of city government. He has the power of appointment and removal of every non-elective officer of greater New York. He has the practical distribution of over \$100,000,000 in patronage each year.

Tammany Hall is in the deepest gloom and open revolt against Croker is among the probabilities. Justice Jerome is hailed by thousands as the Moses of Democracy. His denunciation of Platt a few days before election is now regarded as a masterpiece of political strategy, ridding the fusion ticket at one swoop of the suspicion that it was dominated by Platt.

In commenting on the election, the Times tomorrow will say: "One of the

results of the election will be the immediate attempt of the Democratic anti-Tammany forces to rehabilitate the party in this section. The greater New York Democracy purposes to undertake the reorganization of the Democratic party here and to make the effort forthwith to secure, to the exclusion of Tammany, recognition of the State and national conventions."

HOW VOTES WERE CAST.

It is almost a clean sweep for fusion. Seth Low has been elected mayor by a plurality of 30,000. Brooklyn, alone, gave him a plurality of 21,500. William Travers Jerome was elected district attorney by a plurality of about 11,000. Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck was rebuked in a most emphatic manner. He was not only defeated for a place on the Supreme Bench, but ran absolutely last on his ticket, and fully 23,000 votes behind the other Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court. Mayor Van Wyck was even defeated in his own election district, where he has lived for many years.

Edward M. Grout, fusion candidate for controller, was elected by about 20,000 plurality.

Jacob A. Cantor, fusion candidate for president of the borough of Manhattan, was elected.

All the fusion candidates for justices of the Supreme Court were elected. Morgan J. O'Brien, the joint Tammany and fusion candidate; Jas. A. Blanchard, John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum.

Other candidates elected were: For sheriff of New York county, John T. Oakley, Tammany; for county clerk of New York county, Thomas L. Hamilton, fusion; for register of New York county, John H. Ronner, fusion; for judge of City Court, Samuel Seabury, fusion; for borough president of Brooklyn, the Democratic candidate, Edmund H. Driggs, is probably elected by a plurality of about 2,500; for borough president of Queens, Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic candidate, defeated Henry Dohr, Republican, and Robert B. Lawrence, Citizens' Union; for borough president of Richmond, George Cromwell, fusion candidate, defeated Nicholas Muller, Tammany, by the narrow margin of 424 votes.

The indications are that Tammany will have a slight majority in the board of aldermen.

These results, unless modified by the official figures, will give the fusionists complete control of the taxing machinery of the city, as well as of the various boards concerned in the appropriation and distribution of public funds.

TAMMANY LOSES MONEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—It was pay day for election bets in Wall street today, and it was estimated that stakes aggregating something like \$1,000,000 were turned over to those who bet on the fusion candidates. A great deal of Tammany money, from up town was placed in Wall street. Among the big winners were John W. Gates, Jacob Field, W. B. Oliver, while Jesse Lewishin is reported to have backed Shepard heavily and have lost something like \$75,000. It was said that Gates had \$30,000 up on Low. Field's winnings are said to have been \$59,000, while Oliver is understood to have raked in \$40,000 of Tammany cash.

The Tammany inside clique is said to have dropped the biggest wad of Shepard money wagered in the city. In this clique it was alleged today were Richard Croker, Tim Sullivan, Frank Farrell, John F. Carroll among others. Croker's share is said to have been between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

Will Furnish Cash.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon of the presidents and secretaries, respectively, of the Chamber of Commerce, Planters' Association and Merchants' Association. It was decided to accede to Governor Doile's request to raise \$4,000 to be used in carrying on the work of the Fire Claims Commission to completion.

EUGENE SCHMITZ CHOSEN MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO



EUGENE E. SCHMITZ, MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—In a three cornered fight, in which many Republican leaders booted their ticket and fought Asa R. Wells, on the ground that he was the candidate of the ring faction represented by Herrin, Burns and Kelley, Eugene E. Schmitz, was elected Mayor of San Francisco. The successful candidate was the nominee of the Union Labor Party and his victory is a notable one. The successful candidates are as follows:

Mayor—Eugene E. Schmitz (U. L.)
Auditor—Harry Baehr (R.)
City Attorney—F. K. Lane (D.)
Sheriff—John Luckmann (R.)
Tax Collector—Edward J. Smith (R.)
Treasurer—John E. McDougald (R.)
Recorder—Edmond Godchaux (D.)
County Clerk—A. B. Mahony (R.)
District Attorney—L. F. Byington (D.)
Public Administrator—John Farnham (R.)
Coroner—Thos B W Leland (D.)

Supervisors.
George R. Sanderson (R.)
H. U. Brandenstein (D.)
Charles Boxton (R.)
A. Comte Jr. (D.)
Peter J. Curtis (D.)
James P. Booth (D.)
Samuel Brauhart (D.)
Horace Wilson (R.)
Lawrence J. Dwyer (D.)
William J. Wynn (U. L.)
John Connor (D.)
A. A. Ancona (D.)
Henry Fayot (D.)
Frederick Eggers (R.)
Fred M. Bent (R.)
George Alcorn (R.)
J. A. Lynch (U. L.)
George B. McClellan (U. L.)

Police Judges.
Alfred Fritz (D.)
Charles T. Conlan (D.)

The election was a quiet one, succeeding such a hot campaign. The fight for Tobin was a hard one, but the result is believed to be the outcome of the heated passions engendered by the recent strike. From the time the first returns began to come in it was apparent that Schmitz was to win. His strength showed all over the city, and it was early in the count that the partisans of Wells and Tobin saw defeat and began to look about for successes on other parts of the ticket.

The labor unionists elected the mayor, Schmitz, with 21,500 votes, or 4,110 plurality; the sheriff, Luckmann, with 26,779 votes, or 8,363 plurality; the tax collector, Smith, with 19,180 votes, or 1,015 plurality; the treasurer, McDougald, with 17,154 votes, or 856 plurality; the county clerk, Mahony, with 21,040 votes, or 6,565 plurality; the public administrator, Farnham, with 20,721 votes, or 6,164 plurality; and six of the eighteen supervisors—Boxton with 21,651 votes, Sanderson with 15,753 votes, Wilson with 16,511 votes, Bent with 16,120 votes, Eggers with 15,352 votes, Alpers with 15,345 votes.

The republicans elected the auditor, Baehr, with 22,571 votes, or 8,354 plurality; the recorder, Godchaux, with 26,779 votes, or 8,363 plurality; the tax collector, Smith, with 19,180 votes, or 1,015 plurality; the treasurer, McDougald, with 17,154 votes, or 856 plurality; the county clerk, Mahony, with 21,040 votes, or 6,565 plurality; the public administrator, Farnham, with 20,721 votes, or 6,164 plurality; and six of the eighteen supervisors—Boxton with 21,651 votes, Sanderson with 15,753 votes, Wilson with 16,511 votes, Bent with 16,120 votes, Eggers with 15,352 votes, Alpers with 15,345 votes.

The democrats elected the city attorney, Lane, with 35,111 votes, or 19,438 plurality; the coroner, Godchaux, with 17,939 votes, or 1,845 plurality; the district attorney, Byington, with 21,555 votes, or 1154 plurality; the coroner, Leland, with 21,744 votes, or 1,900 plurality; both police judges, Fritz with 25,845 votes, and Conlon with 25,027 votes; and nine of the eighteen supervisors—Brandenstein with 15,170 votes, Comte with 17,462 votes, Curtis with 17,004 votes, Dwyer with 17,173 votes, Booth with 17,074 votes, Connor with 17,170 votes, D'Ancona with 16,322 votes, Brauhart with 16,733 votes, Fayot with 16,532 votes.

Schmitz' plurality over Wells in the district south of Market street was 6,935. North Beach gave him 50 plurality and the Forty-fifth district added 31, making his total plurality 7,438. To offset this Wells could only roll up 2,358 in plurality. He carried the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third districts, but his highest plurality in any

district was 836, obtained in the Fortieth, which takes in part of the Western Addition and all of Richmond district. Schmitz' largest pluralities were in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second districts. In the Thirty-first he beat Wells 1,655 and in the Thirty-second he won by 1,047 over Wells.

During the last twenty-six years there have been fifteen mayoral elections in San Francisco. In that time the democrats have elected ten mayors—Bryant twice, 1875-77, Bartlett twice, 1882-84, Pond twice, 1886-88, Sutro, 1889, and Phelan three times, 1890, 1898, 1899; the republicans have elected three mayors—Blake, 1866, Sanderson, 1860, and Elert, 1892, and the third or independent party has elected two—Kilfooth in 1879 and Schmitz in 1901.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Democrats Gain in Maryland and Kentucky Alone.

The result of the elections on the Mainland is a Republican victory generally, and is summarized as follows: The general result of yesterday's election is regarded by political leaders here as meaning that the tide that set toward the Republican party and its policies seven years ago still flows in that direction, though with lessened force. They argue that as no sign of an ebbing of the tide is visible this year, none will be three years hence, and that therefore President Roosevelt's successor, whether himself or another, will be a Republican.

A powerful factor in the situation is the evident inability of the Democratic party to find an issue upon which they can unite or a man who can unite them, regardless of the issues. Of course, if this condition continues in the Democratic party it will work to the advantage of whomever the Republicans may name.

Ohio—Nash's (R.) plurality over Kilbourne (D.), 67,661, and approximately 50,000 plurality for other candidates on the Republican State ticket. Republicans elect 63 Representatives, and Democrats, 42. State Senate stands 21 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

Maryland—Goes Democratic with assurance of Gorman for United States Senate, with a total of 63 legislative votes on joint ballot. Democrats have control of both houses.

South Dakota—Goes Republican.

Massachusetts—Governor Crane (R.) has a plurality of 70,116.

Rhode Island—Gregory (R.) has plurality of 6,389.

Pennsylvania—Gives Republicans approximate pluralities of 50,000.

Nebraska—Sedgwick (R.) for Supreme judge will have a plurality of 12,000.

Kentucky—Returns give assurance of Democratic Senator.

New Jersey—Franklin Murphy (R.) for Governor, has a plurality of 14,563 over Democratic candidate.

Utah—Entire Republican Salt Lake City ticket elected, with one exception, with pluralities ranging from 800 to 1,700.

MAY FIGHT TARIFF.

Australian Government Bill Will Meet With Much Opposition.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Melbourne correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says there is an increased possibility of hostile action against the government's tariff bill because of the seating of Mr. Mathieson, the Western Australian free trade member of parliament, in spite of a protest. The attempt to shelve the labor party's bill excluding kanaka labor by referring it to a special committee was not supported by the government and failed.

Buffalo Fair Closes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Exposition closed at midnight. The loss is estimated at \$400,000, and stockholders will lose all they invested. The total attendance was 8,174,674. A riot on the mid way signalled the close of the fair.

MONEY TO KILL RATS

Shippers Call for Campbell to Act.

When J. A. Gilman, secretary of the shipping men's meeting held yesterday afternoon to devise ways and means for improving the wharves, with a view to exterminating rats, sent a wireless telegram to Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell of the Public Works Department, who went to Hawaii on Tuesday, it meant that the commercial bodies of Honolulu are determined that no efforts will be spared to prevent another introduction of pest into this port. The telegram was sent directly after the meeting, and urges the Assistant Superintendent to return to Honolulu next Saturday, when a conference will be held.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided to go ahead with the improvements as outlined by Mr. Campbell last Monday evening at the joint meeting of shippers and Board of Health members. The sole object is to prevent rats from making their homes beneath the wharves, to give easy means of fumigation there, and thus practically make the work of the quarantine department simpler. This will enable the authorities to give a clean bill of health to vessels, should the city again be infected with plague.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Giffard, representing W. G. Irwin & Co.; Mr. Protenhauer, Hackfeld & Co.; T. Clive Davies, Davies & Co.; H. Focke, Schaefer & Co.; George P. Dandison, Oahu Railway Co.; J. A. Gilman, Castle & Cooke, J. P. Cooke, Alexander & Baldwin.

The general scheme of improvement as advanced by Mr. Campbell at Monday's meeting was approved by the meeting, and a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Giffard, Protenhauer and Gilman, appointed to confer with Mr. Campbell, upon his return tomorrow from Hawaii, in regard to the details, plans and specifications of what is proposed to be done.

It was represented at the meeting that the money, whatever amount is decided upon, will be forthcoming when definite steps are ready to be taken. Mr. Campbell's figures were roughly \$20,000, but there may be more money needed.

SAFE BLOWER IS NOW ABROAD

The burglar is once again plying his trade and during the past two or three days several of his operations have been reported to the police.

Wednesday night he was abroad and with a stick of dynamite and early yesterday morning a safe belonging to the Honolulu Hardware Company was found blown open.

Thirty-six dollars in cash was taken, and also an I. O. U. belonging to a Chinaman.

The police think that this burglary is the work of white men.

On Saturday evening a burglar entered the store of E. O. Hall and Son on Fort street, by means of the skylight. He broke open the cash drawer under the counter, and obtained nothing, the contents of the drawer having been transferred to the safe. This is the sixth or seventh robbery or attempted robbery on these same premises.

On Wednesday night the residence of S. W. Shaw on South street was burglarized, and \$30 in cash taken from the pockets of Mr. Shaw's trousers. In addition to the money the thief levanted with Mr. Shaw's shoes and stockings and a pair of gold spectacles belonging to Mrs. Shaw.

On Monday night a burglar entered the offices of the Hawaiian Hardware Company on Fort street and blew open a safe with dynamite. He made a mistake, however, for he overlooked the safe used by the firm, and operated on one which was exposed for sale.

The police were not informed of the occurrence until yesterday, and up to last night no trace of the miscreant had been discovered.

Miss Stone Still Safe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Reports say the brigands holding Miss Stone and her companion are now near the Turkish frontier. The captives are safe and have written to Mr. Dickinson, the American consul in Constantinople. Mr. Dickinson says his treaties with the brigands are greatly hampered by the publicity attained, as the brigands regard this as a breach of faith. They refuse to trust him and call his offer paltry. It will hereafter be absolutely necessary that the negotiations be kept secret.

Attempt to Murder Chinese Emperor.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—While the Empress Dowager was embarking to cross the river Saturday before entering Honan an assassin attempted to murder her and killed an attendant with a spear before he was cut down. The court has left Honan en route for Peking.

Carnegie Gift to Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is announced that Andrew Carnegie will give \$100,000 to build and equip a technical college in Southern Scotland. The institute probably will be located at Glasgow, counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk.

KILLED BY THE CARS Portuguese Youth Comes to His Death.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

A FATAL accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the electric car line on Liliha street between Judd and Wyllie streets. Car No. 4 leaving Wyllie street on the down trip at 2:25 o'clock overtook two men and a boy, all riding on horseback, just below Ahlo's house. The men were George Holt, a native named Kapena and a Portuguese boy named Manuel Peter. The horseback party was on its way down the street, going in the same direction as the car.

The men turned off to the left of the car track, the boy riding to the right. The street is wide at this point and as the car approached the horseback party they were each ten or twelve feet from the track on opposite sides.

When the car was almost opposite the boy's horse, the latter reared and plunged and backed directly in front of the car falling against the fender with one leg under it. The boy pitched forward on the track, and by reason of the fender being elevated by the horse's leg getting under it, he passed directly under the fender and the front wheel passed over him, killing him instantly.

As soon as the horse began to act badly Motorman Cooke put on the brakes and reversed the current to prevent an accident. It was all over within a few seconds after the horse began to back. The horse was practically uninjured and got up and ran away.

The boy, who was about sixteen years old, was a son of Manuel Peter, who is employed by W. G. Irwin & Company in their warehouse. His residence is on School street.

The news of the accident was immediately telephoned to the power house and men from there were at once sent up to the scene of the accident with jack screws and lifted the car off the body of the boy. The remains were securely wedged in the gear behind the wheels and could not be taken out without the aid of the screws. The statements of all eye witnesses were to the effect that the occurrence was purely accidental and not in any way the fault of the motorman.

George Varrell, coachman for George R. Carter, witnessed the accident from a short distance away, and states that he saw the three men riding ahead of the car. Upon the approach of the latter two went to one side of the track and the deceased went to the other side. Just as the car reached the vicinity of the party, the horse ridden by the boy acted badly and commenced backing and only stopped when struck by the car. The horse and rider were thrown down. The fender threw the horse to one side, but was raised partially by one of the horse's legs. This unfortunate occurrence allowed the boy to be caught beneath the fender and the car was not stopped until the front wheel had passed over his body.

The patrol wagon was immediately telephoned for and made the trip in a run. As soon as the car was raised the remains were placed on the wagon and taken to the morgue. The injuries sustained by the deceased were frightful, his body being torn and his arms, legs and back being broken. In addition to these mutilations the skull was fractured over the right temple.

Drs. Cooper and Herbert were summoned to the scene of the accident but life was extinct when they arrived, death having been instantaneous. As far as could be ascertained there were no passengers on the car which was one of the small open ones.

Three or four natives who witnessed the accident volunteered the information to the Deputy Sheriff that it was the horse's fault and not the conductor's and asked that the motorman be not arrested as he was blameless and had done all in his power to save the boy's life.

A coroner's jury was summoned consisting of Eugene Devauchelle, Fred Smith, E. E. Mossman, G. Bowers, A. Lucas and C. Tobin. They viewed the remains at the morgue. The inquest will take place at 7 o'clock this evening, the doctors being unable to report on the autopsy at an earlier hour.

The witnesses at the inquest will include George Holt, Kapena, Motorman Cooke, Conductor Dean and three or four natives.

Last night Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth told a reporter that he had made a thorough investigation of the affair and was of the opinion that the motorman was in no way to blame.

Manager Ballentyne thinks that the fracture of the skull was caused by the boy falling from the horse and striking the rail with his head. He supports his theory by the fact that when the body was taken from under the car the head lay on one side of the track. He thinks that if the boy was not actually killed by the fall he was at least rendered unconscious and was so when the car passed over him.

W. R. Castle and C. G. Ballentyne immediately after the accident visited the parents of the deceased and expressed their sorrow at the accident and their sympathy with the family.

TO THE PUBLIC

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better, three bottles of it cured my cold and the pain in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph B. Meyers, 44 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. Agents for Hawaii Territory.

ANARCHIST MOST GOES TO JAIL FOR ONE YEAR

THE FIRST punishment of an anarchist, since the assassination of President McKinley, for spreading the doctrine of anarchy was the sentence last week of a year in the penitentiary for Johann Most, who has been serving sentences for similar offenses in the jails of Germany, Austria, England and the United States ever since he reached the age of accountability. Most's present offense is that of "endangering the public peace" by publishing in Freiheit, his organ, an article entitled "Murder vs. Murder," from which the following is an extract:

"As despots permit themselves everything, betrayal, poison, murder, etc., in the same way all this is to be employed against them. Yes, crime directed against them is not only right, but it is the duty of everyone who has an opportunity of committing it, and it would be a glory to him if it was successful. Murder as a necessary defense is not only permissible, but it is sometimes a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional murderer. We say murder for murderers, save humanity through blood and iron, poison and dynamite."

Judge Hinesdale, in the court of special sessions in New York city, said in part in sentencing Most:

"When the men framed the penal code of the state of New York they undertook to specify all the crimes known to the law, to state their character, whether felonies or misdemeanors, and provide a penalty. The attempt to thus codify the criminal law was declared by able jurists an impossible undertaking. After framing six hundred and seventy-four sections, they framed the six hundred and seventy-fifth section, which contains these words:

"A person who wilfully and wrongfully commits any act which seriously injures the person or property of another, or which seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, for which no other punishment is expressly prescribed by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

"The plain and obvious intent of this was to leave in the code at little of the flexibility of the common law, to meet cases which they had failed to specify in the preceding sections."

"We hold that the teaching of the doctrine of anarchy 'seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace,' and also 'openly outrages public decency.' The point and pith of the offense of the anarchists is that they teach the doctrine that the pistol, the dagger, and dynamite may be used to destroy rulers. If our conclusions are sound, it is the teacher of the doctrine who can and ought to be punished. It was said by a distinguished English judge, in the celebrated Somerset slave case, that 'no slave can breathe the free air of England.' It would be well if the laws of this country were such that it could be said truthfully that no anarchist can breathe the free air of America."—Literary Digest

WILL BE FEDERAL LIGHTS.

THE light house system of Hawaii will be taken in charge by the United States if the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury holds good. During the visit of Secretary Cooper to Washington he met the members of the Light House Board, a special meeting being held during his presence in the city, and the matter of the taking over of the establishment here was discussed. From every indication this will be done and the next step will be an inspection of the system by Col. Charles E. L. Davis, who is now here as a member of the Fortifications Board.

Col. Davis has been so busy during his present tour of duty that he has had no time for the consideration of the matter of lights. He has secured only some data which shows the number of the lights, but not their power and other characteristics. The department of Public Works will be asked to furnish Col. Davis with copies of the map and statistics which formed a part of the report of Acting Governor Cooper, so that he may familiarize himself with the situation before his return to take up the complete survey of the lighting situation.

Col. Davis said yesterday that he might recommend that there be placed at the mouth of the harbor two flashing lights, one white and one red, so as to furnish range for ships coming in at night, but if this should be done it would be a matter of an informal report rather than one which would have the weight of an official communication, so that he could not say whether or not it would be followed in the making of estimates for the Light House Board's work for the coming year.

In fact he said he was of opinion that the Board would permit the entire problem to lie over until he had been ordered here for a report which would embrace the whole system and which would make it clear what should be done and how it might best be performed.

Should the recommendation of the Treasury Department be followed it is likely that Col. Davis will be sent back here very soon to get his report in time for submission with recommendations for appropriations by the Light House Board, which appropriations will be included in the bill making provision for sundry civil expenditures, which is one of the latest measures framed by the committee.

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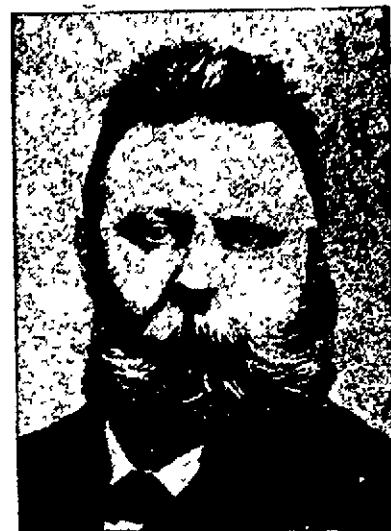
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JOHANN MOST.

"The plain and obvious intent of this was to leave in the code at little of the flexibility of the common law, to meet cases which they had failed to specify in the preceding sections."

"We hold that the teaching of the doctrine of anarchy 'seriously disturbs or endangers the public peace,' and also 'openly outrages public decency.' The point and pith of the offense of the anarchists is that they teach the doctrine that the pistol, the dagger, and dynamite may be used to destroy rulers. If our conclusions are sound, it is the teacher of the doctrine who can and ought to be punished. It was said by a distinguished English judge, in the celebrated Somerset slave case, that 'no slave can breathe the free air of England.' It would be well if the laws of this country were such that it could be said truthfully that no anarchist can breathe the free air of America."—Literary Digest

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Board's Report on Our Defenses Complete.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

FOR more than twenty miles the Kona coast of the Island of Oahu will be fortified in such a manner as to make the island practically impregnable. The report of the Board of Fortifications which has been investigating the coast line for the purpose of locating needed batteries was completed and signed yesterday. Col. Heuer, president of the board, will take it with him in the Alameda today and will forward it to Washington at once.

The work of the Board has been accomplished with remarkable rapidity. Arriving here Thursday morning last the members despite rain and mud spent that day covering the Waikiki district and without the least let up pushed their task through to completion. This involved the exploration of the coast from Koko Head to below Pearl Harbor covering nearly thirty possible locations for high power guns, inspecting the only available pass and Punchbowl which has been suggested as a desirable site for a great fortification. Not only have some twelve locations been chosen for batteries, but it is understood that one central artillery camp or station has been surveyed and the location will be recommended.

The Board is composed of two engineers and two artillery officers, and the result of their deliberations covers not only number and location of fortified points but also size of armament and estimate of probable cost. Every member of the Board observes a degree of secrecy as to all that has been accomplished and the full details of the work will only be known when the Chief of Engineers at Washington, after a review of the report, discloses its purpose.

It is understood that the Board will not recommend any turret batteries. Instead of this system of defenses which is esteemed by many prominent engineer officers to be still in an experimental stage, the older and more approved system of low fortifications with disappearing carriages for the high power rifles will be the general type of defenses. The carriages of this type are used to mount the eight, ten and twelve inch breech loading rifles now being manufactured for coast defenses. It is the belief of artilleryists that with heavy walls the fortifications furnishing mounts for this type of rifle are the most advantageous and outclass the proposed turret, the chief advocates of which are naval officers.

While the principal batteries of the twelve or more, so far located on paper, will be of this type there may be some of the larger guns, such as the great sixteen inch rifles now being constructed at Watervliet, placed on commanding points, like the harbor mouth and the Pearl Harbor entrance. These guns are too heavy for the disappearing carriage as developed up to this time and they are always mounted in barbette, behind armored shields, which furnish complete protection for ordnance and artillery.

For the perfect protection of the island and the government works, the chain of fortifications will embrace emplacements for guns at Waialae bay, on Diamond Head, at Waikiki, at the Harbor mouth, at Pearl Harbor and beyond commanding Waialae bay. Owing to the fact that the mountain passes may be easily defended little fear is felt that any enemy will ever menace the garrison from the rear or on the flank.

There is an opinion held by many army officers here that the proposed site for a post at Kahauiki should be abandoned, as it would furnish a target distinguishable at long range, and it is believed the present Board will recommend a location closer down to the seashore.

He was taken to the Police Station and given a sound lecture for staying away from school so often. The little fellow cried and showed considerable repentance.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : NOVEMBER 13.

The next Legislature will have one busy committee, that on back bills.

There is no chance to accuse the Fortifications Board of soldiering while here.

There are evidences that the Home Rule frog is about to try to reach the size of the Elephant.

The small schooner seems to be going out of the Inter-Island carrying business, rather too fast for the owners.

The Choctaws rubbed it in when they passed resolutions denouncing the anarchists. That's the kind of reds they are.

Miss Stone has been given an opportunity seldom enjoyed by one of her profession, to preach in the lair of the bandit.

Hawaiian vegetables from the high lands are excellent beyond question; the problem is not raising but carrying them to market.

The proposition to have the Legislature come together to insure an increase in the prices of sugar shares goes the 10 cent fish bill several better.

The Republican Territorial Committee seems to propose to follow the King of France up the hill and down again, for the prospect is that the votes at the coming meeting will be the same as at the last.

In making his determination to not marry until he has lifted the American's Cup, Sir Thomas Lipton has doomed himself to the company of the Americans who are not to shave until Cleveland is re-elected.

It is hard on Cervera, after so many protestations of regard from this country, to have to see all the harrowing details in print once more, with the opinion of every junior officer that he was not up to the game.

From the values put upon the gods of the Chinese which were burned, it may be argued that they had only an intrinsic worth, for if they could not save themselves they would be of little service to their devotees.

New York to London in one hundred hours is practicable enough, if St. John N. B. is made the American terminal for the ocean greyhounds and limited trains are run between there and the metropolis. San Francisco to Honolulu in less than one hundred hours is practicable now.

In its desire to show familiarity with business methods the Home Rule majority in the legislature quite got beyond its depth. If provision had been made for the expenses of the Fire Claims Commission in one sum, the distribution being placed under the care of the members of the court, the work could go on. But the self important busybodies who had to show how much they did not know overloaded one fund and shortened another, so that the work of the court may be abruptly brought to an end.

EXTEND RAT CRUSADE.

Now that the shipping men have been aroused to the necessity for the application of the ounce of prevention to again security from the necessity of applying the pound of cure, there is an urgent duty facing each householder of the city, to aid in the extermination of the rats which live about the homes of our people. That there are thousands of rats living in the barns and trees is beyond question, as the many citizens who are so greatly interested in the crusade as to endeavor to catch them, agree that the pest is one of proportions.

One man who has kept a trap busy for the last few days caught three score rats in three days and others report as great success. With this condition in the city the extermination of the rats should not be confined to those that live along the waterfront. They are as dangerous to the health of the community if they live out on the plains as if they make their homes beneath the wharves, for the slightest infection will spread through the entire rat colony and with the danger ever present, of the germ being found, the rats at once become a menace.

The Board of Health, which is active in its efforts to safeguard the community, will move in an effort to arouse the people to the necessity of killing the pest. It is a matter which needs the concerted action of all the people and once the start is made there should be no let up in the fight against the rats until they have been as nearly exterminated as they may be by trap and poison.

That a city may be rid of the rats was proven in Japan where the people joined with the officials and by united efforts simply killed off all the rodents that could be found in the various apartments, such as Kobe and Nagasaki, as well as in the larger city of Yokohama. Honolulu will never have another experience with the plague. Once a people become aroused to the necessity of preventing contagion they can do so. Honolulu is becoming so aroused now and the results will be for the permanent security of the city.

NON PARTIZAN ACTION.

(From Thursday's daily.)

THE New York City elections which took place last week, the results of which are not yet known here, involve some features which can be studied with interest by local statesmen.

New York City is the home of the "machine." No where else in Christendom has political control through organization been brought to such perfection as under the manipulation of the Tammany leaders on the one hand, and Senator Platt of the Republican machine on the other.

The city is normally Democratic, as the party always has from fifty to one hundred thousand voters belonging to or connected with Tammany Hall, who can be depended upon to vote the straight ticket, no matter what happens. Tammany rule is so uniformly vicious and corrupt that there is always a large vote opposed to it, which is not however directly Republican. When a large vote opposed to the regular Republican vote can be brought into action to this vote and the regular goes down to defeat. But many of the voters gather, Tammany domination are not in full sympathy with Republican who oppose Tammany domination are not in full sympathy with Republican in politics. They want honest, decent government; but they do not believe in high protection or expansion. Consequently, if the Republican campaign is run on straight party lines, these people are repelled; they start a "good government" club or put a "citizen ticket" in the field, with the result that Tammany generally wins the election. Time and again has this happened.

This year however, the Machine Republicans, after consultation with all the other parties and factions, have agreed to waive national issues, name a non-partisan, fusion ticket and concentrate their energies against the common enemy.

We shall know soon whether or not the combination has been successful. If successful, it will be a step toward the permanent rescue of municipal government in the United States from the wretched slough of corruption into which it has fallen in the great cities and in some of the small ones. But whether it is successful or not, the lesson of local interest to be drawn from the campaign is, that even that arch machine politician Tom Platt, the most astute Republican boss that New York has ever developed, does not disdain to temporarily subordinate national policies and ignore national partisanship to join with mugwumps, gold Democrats, and members of other parties, in support of a fusion ticket on which each has representation.

We have here in Hawaii a party of ignorance and corruption. A party to whom spoils and jobs and "rake offs" are the supreme thing to look forward to and work for. This party was typified in the late Home Rule Legislature.

The Republicans alone outvoted this party on Oahu at the last election, and very nearly carried the Territory on the vote for delegate; while the Democrats cast a large vote.

The Home Rulers through sheer stupidity failed to do much, except to spend about \$90,000 in legislative expenses, and many of their followers are disgusted, while their leaders are quarrelling among themselves.

Now, between seasons, when no elections are at hand and calm judgment can be exercised, it would seem to be sound common sense for our local leaders among the Republicans, Democrats and others who oppose the Home Rulers to try and reach some common understanding resulting in a fusion ticket of such responsible men as will draw to it not only the entire party strength, but also the floating vote which belongs to no party, but which wants honest, competent administration of the government.

There can scarcely be a doubt that such a course would place a delegation in the legislature that would render impossible a repetition of the impotence and corruption of last session.

COST OF THE WAR.

It is now estimated that the war with Spain cost the United States \$500,000,000. When it is taken into account that the transportation of its armies meant the moving of thousands of men across a continent and an ocean, that an entire system in the War Office had to be developed, and that there was much of the supplies purchased at rush order prices, the spending of this sum will be easily understood.

The first query will be, of course, did it pay, and the next, from whence will the returns come. To answer the first it is necessary only to consider the causes of the war. It was no thought of gain which stirred the hearts of the American people. The interests of humanity demanded that there be peace in Cuba, where desolation reigned. It has come. Attendant upon the humbling of Spain's power was the taking of the Philippines and Porto Rico. Already there are signs of the great future which must lie before the latter. The island has been rejuvenated. The expenses are paid by the revenues of the country. There are investments of American capital which are giving employment to the people and promise to return rich profits to the investors and the citizens alike.

In the Philippines the solution is not yet, but it is not the less sure and every evidence is that the future wealth of the islands may be as great as the possessions of other powers in the same seas. There are native minerals and woods, the fields will yield varied products and already capital is beginning the exploitation of the many forms of wealth. From the standpoint of humanity the war paid the moment Spain was forced off the western hemisphere. From the material side the payment, though delayed, is certain.

But the cost has been paid, though it has been very little noticed. The war revenue bill, which was introduced by Mr. Dingley April 25th, as soon as the war was on, was estimated to provide \$140,000,000, and in fact did put into the treasury about \$150,000,000 a year for each of the three years it was collected. The last session of Congress reduced it by \$40,000,000 a year so that by this time the collections under it have about paid the expense connected with the war. Meantime there has been such a period of prosperity that the Nation has become richer than ever before. Lender to the World is to be our title in the financial circles which embrace the nations. If the progress of the past continues. With the opening of new vistas of influence there have come new lines of commercial activity, until the War Lord of Europe looks with envious eyes and plots to break our vast trade strength. The completion of the task which was thrust upon us will mean much for the future greatness of the country. The war is over and only the suppression of disorder in a distant territory remains as a task for the army. It will be completed and the future will be all the brighter, not only for our Country but for the World, by reason of the conflict of 1898.

FIRE CLAIMS COURT.

No better reason for asking the business men of the community to come to the relief of the government and loan funds sufficient to carry through the work of the Fire Claims Commission, could have been advanced by Governor Dole, than that when the work is again taken up, if it is now dropped it may be carried on by a new court, in all probability, and the experience gained by the present competent body will be lost to the community.

The task which confronted the men of the court was a great one, and that they have shown such wisdom and skill in the handling of the questions is a great testimonial to the worth of the body. During the six months past the members of the court have struggled through a vast amount of business and have heard claims which have given them an insight into conditions in the burned district but to the great fire, that no other set of men could gain without similar opportunities. The court is able to handle more cases and give to them closer analysis than a new

court could hope to do without such experiences. To run a risk of losing the benefit of this knowledge which is special, is something the business community should not do.

There are interests bound up in the settlement of these claims, as hinted at by the Governor, which are of importance to the entire community, since they affect every branch of our industries at this time. It would appear that an advance of a few thousand dollars would be more than repaid in the releasing from the treasury of a half million dollars through the payment of a proportion of the judgments entered by the court when its hearings have been finished. It would be a misfortune if the work of the court is not finished now that it has progressed so far, and the business men of the city will appreciate when the facts come home to them, that the failure of the legislature to make proper provision for the court is only another evidence of the incompetence of the legislators, and perhaps will be an argument against further attempts to make laws by the same aggregation.

RECIPROCITY'S BENEFIT.

Deliberation was one of the most striking characteristics of President McKinley, and his administration is marked by many instances of calm and thoughtful action. It is this characteristic which has given rise to some of the criticism of the late president and his attitude toward Reciprocity.

The policy belonged to Blaine and was the pet theory of that idol of protectionists. McKinley while recognizing the value of the policy could not bring himself to a determined advocacy of it until such time as the United States has sufficient to offer to justify Europe in bidding for our trade. How completely he entered into the spirit of the development of the policy is shown by the course his commissioner, John A. Kassar followed, building up a series of treaties covering a range of industries, so as to consolidate all sections through their senators behind the group of conventions. The Washington Star says of McKinley's deliberation:

When the Maine was destroyed there was the loudest demand for an immediate declaration of war. Probably no man saw more clearly that war was coming, but few could know so well as the president that the country was not at the moment prepared for war even with a power like Spain. And so he took his own time. He conferred with friends. He argued with the impatient. He alienated a few men, who in their great heat conceived the idea that he was refusing to look the situation in the face. All the time, however, he was clearing the deck for action. When all was ready he announced ready, and the war was over in ninety days. The president had known when to strike better than many of his advisers.

Mr. McKinley had listened for many years to arguments about free trade, and free trade, and reciprocity, and all that. He was told that protection was a hindrance and not a help in the development of a nation's material resources. Lower the tariff bars and let everybody with stuff to sell come in on their own terms, and we should presently have the greatest country on earth. Keep up the tariff, and we should make little if any progress. Mr. McKinley was not convinced. He knew the country was not prepared for any tampering with the tariff. He therefore continued to advocate protection, knowing full well that in time it would lead up to free trade, through the medium of reciprocity. It was his good fortune to live to see that day dawn, and it was characteristic of the man to speak out as soon as he was convinced that the country was ready for the fray.

How well he would have led us into the new field had he lived we may know from the successful way in which he led us in past administrations. What we have now to do is to push on in the direction that he marked out. We have assurance from him in his parting message that we are ready for the movement. Many of our industries are firmly established, and our general manufacturing output is so large that new markets, and sales of increased size in old markets, are essential to our national prosperity. The proposition is clear. The details must of course be worked out by experts. We have worked and waited and we are now ready.

AMERICANS IN CONVENTION.

Never since the policy of calling into convention the representatives of the powers of the western hemisphere was brought into being and the Bureau of American Republics of the American state department began to be felt as a power for good, has there been so great interest in the work of the Pan American Congress as in that at the City of Mexico. The members are men of experience and weight in their own countries. Their programme has been carefully thought out and the leaders will do all in their power to have it followed to a legitimate conclusion. With these facts as precedent the results will be closely watched and the hope and belief is that they have to do with the bettering of the feeling between the nations of the two Americas.

The three great problems are the health, the peace, and the material progress of the hemisphere. Happiness and prosperity depend upon securing those things. There is a lack of them as matters stand today. The fever of Central and South America are frightfully fatal, and the local treatment is sadly insufficient. Why not, after consultation, agree upon policies of hygiene and quarantine which experience approves and recommends? Political revolutions have been frequent in the same quarter, and the satirical comment of the day classifies them as a Central and South American diversion. Why not arrange for a hemispherical board of arbitration, with power to try and to settle by fair and just means the disputes that may arise between the countries?

As to commerce, this hemisphere has scarcely started in the race. The United States, which is at the head of the hunt, is just beginning to find itself. Mexico is waking up, and here and there in Central and South America are evidences of an awakening. But the hemisphere as a whole is but a beginner. The pace is getting hot. The eastern hemisphere is astir. The oldest countries there are being revived. Even Egypt, under the organizing power of English, is becoming a factor again in the world's productivity. The sphinx and the pyramids are losing interest even in the eyes of visitors. Cotton and the new canals will soon be the wonders of that old land.

Compared with the eastern, the western hemisphere is virgin soil for all great manufacturing, and agricultural and commercial enterprises. But organization, co-operation, and hemispherical pride are essential to full development in this great world contest, and the whole hemisphere looks to the congress now sitting to promote those indispensable ends.

TRIUMPH OF REFORM.

Sammy Low's victory over the forces of Tammany in New York, coupled as it is with the success of the fusion ticket which he led, in so many points, means much more than appears on the face. It is the culmination of the arousing of the people over the scandals affecting almost every department of the government of the city. Now that the cleansing is in sight, the people of the country will look on and admire and applaud.

Taken as a whole the result of the balloting indicates that Republicanism still retains its hold upon the people of the nation and that the control of all branches of the government will not pass from it for many years.

Republican at Washington and Home Ruler at home seems to be the plan by which Wilcox hopes to play both ends in favor of the middle. If the rumors of plots are true the delegate may fall between the two horses he is trying to ride.

Householders all over the United States are watching for an announcement that Pierpont Morgan has organized a green grocer's and butcher's trust, as all prices are skyrocketing.

President Roosevelt is one of the plain people for by his order the Presidential office and residence will be known as the "White House," not "Executive Mansion," as formerly.

Misae Stone is well, the brigands are hopeful and Consul Dickinson is anxious, which means that the money has not been paid over, nor the captives set free.

France has found the only way to touch the honor of the Porte is through the pocket book, and every other claimant may try the same plan.

MacIay may dramatize Alger's book, if a suitable actor for the part of the General Commanding can be found.

THE LITTLE FOXES.

"It's the little foxes that spoil the grapes." That old saying comes from the vineyards of the East. It teaches a lesson thousands of years old, yet a lesson never fully learned by humanity; the lesson that we take precautions against great dangers, but ignore the small things. How true this is in disease! If we knew of a case of smallpox, we'd walk blocks to go around the infected district; if cholera were prevalent we'd take every precaution against the disease; but consumption, where cholera or smallpox proves fatal to one person; and yet we ignore a cough or cold as little things, although these little things are the beginning of the most incurable maladies. Colds and coughs are the sparks of disease, and the only safe way is to stamp them out at once. That little spark of fire burns in the cheek of the consumptive, was started by just the little spark of a cough which was too insignificant, it seemed, to bother about. Thousands of lives would be saved annually if Klebs-Löwen-Cough Cure were promptly used. It snuffs out a cold as easily as the spark is snuffed out, and prevents the inflammation and congestion which lay the way for consumption. It promptly cures colds, coughs, croup, influenza, whooping-cough, asthma, pneumonia, consumption, cold in the head, or the deep-seated hacking cough. It is a soothing and healing preparation, and has performed wonders in the cure of asthmatic and obstinate cases of throat and lung trouble. It is a splendid remedy for children.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Klebs-Löwen Medicines.

Salt Rheum.

It may become chronic.
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering.
It has been known to do so.
Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching skin my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in one day felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance \$,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

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Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901. Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Atina Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

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AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited).

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1864. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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AGENTS.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
Chas. M. Cooke President
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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

A Few Desirable Lots for Sale.

Ranging in size from 5 to 100 acres. These lots are among the best in Hamakua; are improved and contain houses and farm implements; will be sold at a bargain. For Particulars apply to Geo. Osborne, Paauhā, Hamakua, Hawaii.

LABOR AND MORE MONEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

view local conditions. To attempt to apply the general land laws to the public lands of the Territory would most certainly lead to confusion. In many of the tracts there is such an intermingling of private and public interests that it would be impossible to apply the laws. Further, the size, shape and character of the lands would seem to be against such action. The location and quantity of the principal lands are shown upon the maps, but a description of the character of the lands can only be given in a general way.

"Where the maps fail to show lands mentioned in the schedule it is for the reason that they are either so diminutive as not to be distinguishable on the map or that they have not been surveyed."

COMMERCE.

"The volume of commerce to the credit of the Territory is very satisfactory. While the great bulk of our trade can no longer be placed in the export columns of our accounts it is necessary for the purpose of comparison to include the amounts of domestic products shipped to the mainland with that exported to foreign countries. In this connection it becomes pertinent to note the difficulty which exists in showing the amount of our domestic trade. Since the 14th of June, 1900, the day when Hawaii became an organized territory, no entry of goods has been required when either shipped to or from the mainland. For this reason it is not practicable to give an accurate account of the amount of American goods that have entered the Territory."

"Through the courtesy of the collector of the port of Honolulu I am able to give the following statistics for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1901:

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Values.
Sugar, lbs.	690,379,224	\$27,093,623 41
Hides and skins.		
lbs.	1,364,100	75,394 66
Rice, lbs.	549,475	2,527 07
Coffee, lbs.	2,620,169	311,397 27
Wool, raw, lbs.	819,734	110,134 94
Molasses, gallons.	33,320	4,615 09
Honey.	9,773 03	75,107 65
Sundry fruit.		1,896 00
Curlies.		346,654 50
Sundries.		
Total.		\$28,054,430 43

SPECIAL.

United States.	\$1,254,004 27
Other countries.	66,768 09
Total.	\$1,320,772 36

RECAPITULATION.

Total exports, merchandise.	\$28,054,430 43
Total exports, specie.	1,320,772 36
Grand total.	\$29,375,202 79

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.
Merchandise.	\$2,374,717 60
Specie.	5,078 00
Total.	\$2,379,795 60

"From a knowledge of the extensive improvements that have been made upon the plantations during the past year and the increased amount of general merchandise purchased, a conservative estimate of our trade with the mainland would place the figures at about \$20,000,000."

"With a total population of 153,777, the amount of produce shipped and exported shows a rate of \$22.49 per capita. "Greater harbor facilities are urgently needed at all the ports of entry. At Honolulu many vessels are detained far beyond the number of days stipulated in the charter, with the consequent increased expenses. An appropriation for the improvement of Honolulu and Hilo harbors has been asked for, which I trust will meet with your approval."

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

"The principal sources of revenue are from taxes levied upon real and personal property, the sale of territorial internal revenue stamps, license fees, penalties and costs in civil and criminal cases, inheritance taxes, duties on waterworks, rents on land, and land sales."

"Taxes levied upon real and personal property are limited to 1 per cent per annum upon the assessed value. Assessments, however, are made upon the basis of actual cash value. The method of assessing enterprises for profit as a whole has made a considerable increase in the value of taxable property. In this way the earning capacity of corporations is a factor in increasing the amount of money contributed by the plantations."

"An income tax of 2 per cent was passed by the legislature at its first session, 1901. The validity of the law was contested, but the supreme court of the Territory sustained the law. This tax will probably produce about \$500,000 per annum."

The estimated receipts, July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, show a total of \$2,565,500. The summary of appropriations for biennial period ending June 30, 1902, salaries and pay rolls, totals \$2,149,812.50. Current expenses of all departments totals \$3,623,520.52.

FIRE CLAIMS.

The subject of fire claims is given much space, and the report tells of the conditions prevailing at the time of the plague outbreak and the methods employed to fight the disease. The great fire of January 20, 1900, is described. Continuing, the report says:

"To relieve the distress occasioned by these unfortunate events, the executive sought to have losses determined, with the intention of ultimate settlement and payment. As our political status was in transition and without legislative power, the President of the United States was asked to authorize the appointment of a commission who were to hear and adjudicate these claims. His action having been obtained, the commission was selected and organized, but the council of the territory, the only body at that time having power to appropriate money, declined to do so; the commission then adjourned without having accomplished its purpose."

"The territorial legislature passed an act entitled 'An act to provide for the ascertainment and payment of all claims which may be made by persons whose property was destroyed by fire in the years A. D. 1899 and 1900, under orders of the Board of Health,' which was approved April 30, 1901. The commissioners were immediately appointed, and the reception of claims soon followed. Up to the writing of this report, August 28, 1901, 4,693 claims, amounting to \$2,472,451.33, have been filed. The commission has the confidence of the community, and has been in almost constant session since its appointment, with the expectation that the conclusion of the present year. These claims are greatly in amount, some being for a few dollars for the loss of personal effects, while others are for many thousands of dollars for the destruction of the stocks of goods and buildings. The legislature appropriated \$1,500,000 for the payment of adjudicated claims, and payment of a period of three years at a rate not to exceed \$500,000 per year."

"In enacting the plague expenses were incurred amounting to \$720,488.07. While the determination of the fire claims will add another large amount to be met out of the revenues of the Territory, if no assistance is forthcoming, it is suggested that congress be asked to authorize a contribution toward the payment of these heavy financial engagements. The retention by the Territory of the income derived from the receipts of the custom house in the district appeals to one as a proper and just method of granting such relief. Customs duties are an indirect tax upon the people. Why, then, permit them to be used in this instance for the benefit of the people who have already paid large sums in the suppression of the dread disease for the common good?"

"Scarcely any business of importance is carried on except by organized partnerships and corporations. The financial standing of the corporations is excellent. There has been no important failure or liquidation during the past ten years. The list of corporations gives a total of 310; foreign 11, railroads 6, educational 6, secret lodges 8, cemeteries 6, churches and benevolent purposes 63."

LABOR.

"Upon the successful and economical production of sugar depends the prosperity of the islands. It may be unfortunate that there is not a greater diversity of resources, but climate, soils, and general conditions seem to have placed this limit upon us. The raising of cotton and tobacco has never gone beyond the experimental stage, while the cultivation of rice seems to have reached the maximum point, and the crop is about all consumed here. It is but natural, then, that our best efforts should be devoted to fostering and protecting our principal industry. Too great stress cannot be laid upon the fact that in our prosperity, for of the \$28,000,000 that has been paid for our products during the past period, over \$20,000,000 has been spent in the purchase of materials and supplies from different points on the mainland, which were the product of American capital and labor."

"Much has been said about the employment of large numbers of Chinese and Japanese by the planters. In answer to such criticism, it may safely be said that such action never has, does not, and never will interfere with either American skilled or unskilled labor, but if an ample supply of desirable labor can be obtained for the plantations it means millions of dollars spent for machinery, building materials, tools, steel and iron, and other supplies of American manufacture."

"Since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a Territory of the United States, the immigration of unskilled laborers has practically ceased, while many of the Japanese and Chinese have returned to their native countries. Between June 14, 1900, the date when the organic act went into effect, and the 31st day of August, 1901, 4,073 Japanese have left the Territory, while only 889 have arrived. This condition of affairs affecting such a most serious question as affecting our principal industry. All sugar plantations have fallen far below their former value, owing to the uncertainty of the labor supply. This has had the effect of producing a stringency in the money market from which many have suffered loss. If no relief is forthcoming, the most disastrous results will surely follow."

"It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that the unskilled labor upon the plantations must be furnished by other than the natives. This would be true if even the large estates were divided into small holdings. It is simply a physical impossibility for the Anglo-Saxon sugar factor to perform the severe labor required in the sugar fields. This being true, Hawaii is entitled to legislation favorable to its greatest prosperity. The presence of a large number of Chinese and Japanese has not proved detrimental to the industry of the island. While there is a slight competition in the mechanical trades from Chinese and Japanese, the scale of wages shows that the earnings of our own people have not materially been interfered with."

SMALL HOLDINGS.

"What can the man of small means do in the then asked, and is a most difficult one to answer. No one seems to care to take the responsibility of saying that he will be successful. Experiments along these lines are being made, but no definite results have been reached. In former years most of the cereals were raised on the mountain lands of the island, but this industry was abandoned many years ago, with the exception of corn and potatoes. These are still grown on the highland of the Kula district, on the island of Maui, and to a very limited extent in Hilo and Hamakua districts, on the island of Hawaii, principally by the homesteaders."

"The growing of the fruits of the temperate zone has never been systematically attempted. Citrus fruits do well in many of the districts, but no large tracts have been devoted to their culture, the main supply coming from the trees that grow at random. The culture of the pineapple is now receiving considerable attention, but the immense yields from a small acreage indicate that the industry may easily be overdone. Coffee seemed once to be the crop suitable for the man of small means, but unfortunately it has not proved so, low prices and high wages having rendered its cultivation unprofitable. The small farmer, as he is known throughout the Eastern and Pacific States, is unknown here. The man who desires to become a pioneer in this work is welcome, and he would find land at such prices as would seem to warrant his making the attempt, but he will find much to contend with and conditions that are new and untried. This may be discouraging, but I believe that it would be unkind to make any statements that he could not be successful. There are no conditions that enter into the subject that it is difficult to make a correct estimate of probable results. Transportation of products has an important bearing upon the question. Insect pests are numerous and seem to be on the increase. Soils vary so greatly in character that while several products may do well in a locality others are completely failures."

Notwithstanding all the drawbacks that have been mentioned, it can be truly said that if a favorable location as to soil and rainfall is chosen, a man can secure for himself a comfortable home, where he need scarcely consider the morrow. His profit may not be large, but he will be independent and be able to enjoy life freed from many of the harassing cares and anxieties that exist in less favored countries than this."

STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING.

"The raising of stock has received new life during the past two years, owing to the great advances in the price of meat. Many improvements of the improved grades have been made, and much capital is being invested in the enterprise."

The business is, as a general rule, carried on in the mountain districts, where large tracts of fairly good pasture land have been secured. The difficulty has been, and still continues to be, the uncertainty of the rainfall. No attempts have been made to raise crops for fattening purposes. A few of the stock raisers have made efforts to improve their pastures by the introduction of native grasses. The presence of the fly is not a great source of annoyance to the cattle, but the stock will not fatten, owing to the incessant assaults of swarms of flies. While the man with a few head of stock may be able, by the application of certain washes that are obnoxious to the fly, to give relief to his cattle, the fly seems to be no practical remedy for the large herds. Fortunately the fly is not so numerous upon the highlands as near the sea. The local industry is not able to supply the meat required for consumption."

"The making of butter receives the attention of some of the stockmen, owing to the fact that the cows are partially milked and the balance reserved for the calves that are kept in the corrals about the milking sheds."

"The production of milk is a very expensive, for all the milk and milkings and other feed stuffs have to be shipped from the mainland. Sorghum and alfalfa are grown for fodder, but these are insufficient to produce a good flow of milk, unless combined with other food. Milk sells at retail for 10 and 12 cents a quart, and from selected cows, 15 cents a quart. The warm and unvarying climate does not seem to be conducive to raising a milk-producing strain of cows. By judicious selection for a number of years and the use of the best feed, a milk-producing strain can be accomplished, but for the present, this line has, so far, shown no appreciable results. As far as present information goes, there have been no trials at cheese making, probably owing to the fact that milk is disposed of at such high prices."

FISHERIES.

"The status of private fishing rights is not quite certain. The organic act repealed all Hawaiian laws which conferred exclusive rights upon private persons, and declared all fisheries in the sea waters to be free to all citizens of the United States, subject, however, to the United States, subject to the most vested rights. A number of the most valuable fisheries were conveyed to individuals as appurtenances to land. This class seems clearly to come within the term 'vested rights.' The remainder of the fishing rights were conferred by statute and it may well be argued that such rights, having been created by the law, making power, are subject to be extinguished by the repeal of the law. This view is sound, congress having repealed the laws, there are now no exclusive rights except such as may have been granted by patent or deed."

"Under present conditions, some speedy action must be taken to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes of the Territory."

"In former years the fishing was done almost exclusively by Hawaiians. The great majority of the fishermen are small Japanese, and to their marked diminution of the fish supply. By fishing in the shallow waters with nets of small meshes many of the young fry are destroyed. Their favorite way of fishing is to have a net from 600 to 1,000 feet in length, with a mesh not exceeding a half inch and in the center a large bag or trap lined with mosquito netting, and with a bait at either end, they sweep the bays and inlets, taking everything that comes in reach of the net. This practice means the rapid destruction of the fish supply, yet a bill introduced in the last legislature to limit the size of mesh to not less than one inch failed to receive any consideration further than first reading. The objection to the bill was that it would prohibit the catching of several varieties of small fish of which the Hawaiians are very fond. In retaining the privilege of the importation of a large number of the more important fish is made certain. I recommend that a special agent of the Fish Commission be located in the Territory and that proper restrictive measures be put in force at an early date."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"The progress of public instruction has been upon the whole satisfactory, although the department has been seriously hampered for want of sufficient buildings to accommodate the increasing school population."

"Industrial schools are receiving the attention of the department. A tract of land of 733 acres has recently been set aside for a site for the boys' school. It is expected that in a few years the institution will be self-supporting. There is sufficient water for a small dairy farm, as well as to furnish the necessary vegetables for consumption."

"The removal of the boys' school from its present location in Honolulu to this new tract will be followed by its occupation by an industrial school for girls. At present there is no opportunity for caring for the waifs and strays of the female sex."

"All the schools are now conducted upon the grade system, English being the basis of all instruction. The grammar and high schools located in the city of Honolulu are fully up to similar schools on the mainland, graduates from the high school being accepted by several of the universities without further examination."

"The amount of money expended for the support of public schools during the past year was \$206,265.52. Appropriate has been made for the biennial period ending June 30, 1902, for salaries and pay rolls, \$632,822.50. For current expenses, \$129,125."

IRRIGATION.

"The results from irrigation in the cultivation of sugar cane is very marked. In fact, the great majority of the plantations are entirely dependent upon it for the growth of the crop, the rainfall on all the islands, with the exception of Hawaii, being inadequate for the purpose. The Kohala and Hamakua districts, however, occasionally suffer from drought. The consensus of opinion fixes the required rainfall for successful growth of cane at about 8 inches per month. On the island of Maui water for irrigation is for the most part obtained from the mountain streams, which is conducted by long ditches and flumes to the fields. During the prevalence of the northeast trades the rainfall on the windward side of the high mountains of east and west Maui is quite regular, and it is from these sources that the water for irrigation is obtained. The plantations on the island of Oahu depend almost entirely for their supply of water upon artesian wells, which are bored on the lowlands and the water pumped to reservoirs located at convenient points for its distribution. There are about 10 of these flowing wells, having a depth ranging from 200 to 300 feet. The diameter of pipe is 12 inches and the average flow of water is about 1,500 gallons in twenty-four hours."

"The conservation and distribution of the storm water is attracting considerable attention at the present time. The natural conditions are such as to justify the belief that great benefit can be derived from intelligent work along these lines. There are at present untold millions of gallons of water running into the sea, which if impounded could be conducted to the arid sections of the several islands and used upon land that is now unfit for cultivation solely for the want of water. I recommend that an investigation of this subject be undertaken at an early date, and that congress be requested to authorize the issuance of grants or licenses for the purpose of erecting suitable dams, reservoirs, pipe lines, ditches, flumes and other necessary appliances for the conservation and distribution of water for irrigation and domestic purposes."

FORESTRY.

"No question is of more vital importance with us than that of the protection and extension of our forests. Much has been written both by scientists and laymen on the subject, but in my opinion what is most wanted at the present time is the presence of some expert forester who is competent to decide just what shall be done, and then vigorous action on the lines of his recommendations."

"Our forest area is being steadily diminished through various causes. Facts, figures, and theories might be enumerated, but all to no purpose, unless some practical steps are taken to remedy the present conditions. The planting of the foothills back of the city of Honolulu has been going on for the past fifteen years, and now about 60 acres are covered with a dense growth of a variety of trees and underbrush. This work is still in progress under the supervision of the Territorial commissioner of agriculture and forestry, but his action should be augmented and the plan of operations extended under the direction of some one who has the necessary training to guide the work. I appeal to you for assistance in this matter as the funds at the disposal of the Territory are inadequate to meet the emergency."

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

"At the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following estimates for appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, have been made:

Light-houses—	
1. Makapu Point, Oahu.	\$10,000
2. Kahului, Maui.	20,000
3. Puna, Hawaii.	5,000
4. Kailua, Hawaii.	5,000
5. Kalahele, Hawaii.	5,000
6. Kalahele, Hawaii.	5,000
7. Kalahele, Hawaii.	5,000
Expenses of light-houses—	
1. Pay of light-house keepers (15 light-houses).	9,444
2. Oil, wicks, chimneys and sundries.	3,000
3. Repairs to houses, etc.	1,000
Harbor improvements—	
1. Honolulu, dredging harbor.	250,000
2. Hilo harbor, Hawaii.	500,000
3. Buoy, Oahu, Honolulu harbor.	5,000
4. Maintenance.	3,000
5. Buoy, Maui, Hawaii, Kailua, Molokai.	5,000
New buildings—	
1. Hilo postoffice.	16,000
2. Hilo custom house.	150,000
3. Site for Federal building, Honolulu.	150,000
4. Light-house tender.	250,000
Revenue cutter.	250,000
Total.	\$1,412,444

LEPROSY.

"Far be it from my desire to give unnecessary publicity to the existence of the disease among our people, but I believe it to be my duty to give a brief account of the conditions as they exist at present."

"The report gives details familiar to residents here, the concluding portion being as follows: "It would be an act of great injustice to Hawaii to make our leper settlement the lazaretto for any portion of the mainland. The poor unfortunate who now live there are the wards of the Territory and will always be cared for as such. To introduce strangers among them would promote discord and confusion and place a stigma upon us that we would surely and with justice resent."

THE CABLE.

"The construction of a submarine telegraph cable to the islands is a necessity that is so apparent that it seems almost out of place to mention it in this report. So far, we seem to have been the victims of the conflicting influence of powerful corporations. A cable constructed and maintained by a government would be an excellent remedy for present difficulties. With a large fleet of national ships and merchant vessels constantly calling at our ports, the absence of cable communication is constantly a source of inconvenience and serious loss. To be at least six days removed from the rest of the world, as far as the transmission of intelligence is concerned, is a disadvantage not undergone by other communities of the same size and importance. When a letter has to be written it is never less than twelve and more often twenty days before an answer can be received. Such privation is hard to bear and should no longer continue."

"Space is devoted to the Marconi wireless telegraph system in operation between Honolulu and the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Hawaii. Also to the telegraph systems, railroad development, and Honolulu Iron Works."

"At present the Federal officials stationed at Hilo are located in many different accommodations. Besides giving inconvenience to the public if all these officials could be quartered in one building; the offices now occupied by the Federal officials would then become available for the increased necessities of the Territorial departments."

"An appropriation for the purchase of a suitable site for the building has been asked for. A map showing the dimensions of the premises this report. As proportion is continually advancing in value, and the need for the building is great, I earnestly recommend an early consideration of the matter."

NEW BUILDINGS.

"The total cost of the new buildings is \$1,111,122. The cost of some of the prominent buildings is as follows: Stangenwald building, \$150,000; Judd building, \$50,000; Mackfield building, \$30,000; McIntyre building, \$50,000; E. O. Hall & Son building, \$50,000; Boston block, \$100,000; Alex. Young building, in course of construction, estimated, 1,000,000. The report concludes with a full statement of the waterworks, fire system and the sewer, giving facts and figures in each case."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Work has commenced on the new annex buildings to the Marana Hotel. Mrs. Macfarlane, who had her hip joint fractured some time ago, is recovering.

W. W. Needham had his kneecap fractured Monday night by falling from his bicycle.

The government scow which was slightly damaged in coaling the Wisconsin, is being repaired.

Among the passengers on the Kinuau was Dr. M. D. Monsarrat, who is going to Maui for a short trip.

Subscriptions for the Myrtle building fund amount to nearly \$4,000. Another thousand is being solicited.

One hundred and ten lots have been sold at College Hills in the past eight months. The price paid was \$146,375.

The funeral of Manuel Peter, the Portuguese boy who was killed on the Rapid Transit tracks on Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon.

The papers and records of the board of general appraisers of New York in the appeal of H. Hamano were received by Clerk Mailing yesterday.

William Rickard, of Honolulu, who had his foot injured some time ago by the accidental discharge of a shotgun is in town at present, to be treated by local physicians.

The Wilder Steamship Company gives notice that all freights must be prepaid after December 1st unless arrangements have been made at the office prior to that date.

On Monday at 5 p. m. a collision took place between a Rapid Transit car and an express wagon on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The car's fender was badly damaged.

Marshal Hendry has received his supplies for the next half year. The consignment consisted of over a ton, but it came by mail, with nothing but a Department of Justice frank upon it.

D. G. May has accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper of the Ewa Plantation Company. He succeeds H. D. Thinkfield, who has taken a position with Benson, Smith & Co.

A shipment of 2,200 bags of fertilizer was taken on a scow from the railroad wharf to the Claudine wharf yesterday. It will be shipped to Hamakua ports by the Maui, which boat is expected to arrive at any time.

The auction of awa licenses for the coming year will be held the first week in December. The sale for the Oahu districts will be held at the Capitol building, and for the other places, in their respective districts.

The Hawaiian Board does not recognize the title of reverend, which was assumed by Judge Kieki, who was fined \$100 by Judge Wilcox, assumes it. He is the minister of a sect of Hawaiians of Maui who call their doctrine scientific Christianity.

Purser Friel reports very rough weather at Waimea, which prevented the Mikahala from loading sugar on Monday. Heavy rain squalls were encountered in crossing the channel with strong winds and heavy sea. There has been much rain on Kauai.

John Austin has been installed as superintendent at the government nursery. Forester Flaugh has taken up his residence in Nuuanu valley. Mr. Flaugh will in future give the larger part of his time to trips of investigation on this and other islands.

Baron Von Bosch, head of a large Philippine lumber and improvement company, passed through yesterday on the Gaelic en route for Manila. The baron recently went to Washington to secure approval for several large army contracts, and also made a visit to his former home in Belgium.

An old native woman, Mrs. Anna Pavea Robinson, died last Sunday night at Kaula, from the result of injuries which she received from fire on Thursday night. She was walking with a candle, and her clothing caught fire in some way, enveloping her in flames. She leaves a husband and three sons.

Chinese claims were heard by the fire claims commission yesterday. One of the claims was from Tam Ing Chai, a retired merchant, who lost goods valued at \$3,103.07. Among the items listed by him were 75 coats or blouses and 120 pairs of trousers. He also lost two sets of ivory chopsticks valued at \$15, and a pure jade bracelet worth \$50.

Purser Reynolds reports that the last trip of the Lehua to Molokai ports was a rough one. Although no rain was experienced during the trip, there has been a heavy rainfall on Molokai and the weather was very stormy and rough. The Lehua was not able to go in at Waialua on account of the rough weather. Crossing the channel the worst kind of weather was encountered.

The jury in the case of Kiki, charged with manslaughter in the first degree, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree last evening, and recommended the defendant to the leniency of the court. Deputy Attorney General Douthett joined in the plea, and the court taking cognizance of the appeal for mercy, imposed a sentence of six months at hard labor.

The Railroad wharf has lived up to a great deal especially since the arrival of the big American-Hawaiian freighter or American, and is now the scene of bustling activity. The American is lying by the H. A. Company's big shed and large gangs of men are working all day and at night until 12 o'clock. The work of discharging began Monday night and yesterday afternoon one half of the general merchandise had been discharged.

An informal conference was held yesterday between members of the Board of Health and local shippers relative to the raising of money for the crusade against rats around the wharves. It is understood that the result of this meeting is in effect a determination on the part of the shipping men to raise the money at the earliest date possible, and commenced the improvement of the wharves along the plans obtained by the Public Works Department. It is understood a meeting will be held today.

A. E. Murphy, superintendent of the house numbering department, is busily engaged in the work, though he anticipates that it will require at least six months to complete the task. The city has been divided into fourteen districts for the convenience of the new department, and each district is to be worked separately. The center or business portion of the city is nearly completed. The corner of Nuuanu and King streets is the center from which all numbers radiate, and it is the zero of the department's new system.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago while at Martineburg, W. Va., I was taken with cholera morbus, which was followed by diarrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I was advised to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I did, and it cured me sound and well."—C. A. Morrell, Emburyville, Pa., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Beware of cheap imitations.

King Emanuel of Italy will act as arbitrator between Brazil and Great Britain in regard to the Guiana frontier.

Market Inspector Berndt will send a case of new species of fish to Dr. D. Starr Jordan by the Alameda today.

Impure Blood

Make it Pure, Rich, and Healthy.

Impure blood takes the very life right out of you. You just drag around at your work, feeling wretched and disconsolate all the time. You are weak, discouraged, and have lost faith in medicine. Try just one thing more, for we are sure we can help you. Mr. C. Mundon-Crescides, of Campbelltown, South Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I was suffering from a very bad wound that would not heal. I thought it must be on account of my blood, so I tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

After taking only two bottles my wound thoroughly healed and I felt better than ever before in my life. Whenever I feel out of sorts, now, I take a few doses and am all right. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for impure blood and general debility."

If your liver is sluggish, you have a coated tongue, constipation, and your food disagrees with you. Ayer's Pills cure all liver troubles.

RELIGIOUS MOLOKAI

Priests and Nuns Who Labor In Love.

I asked the black-robed priest to take my seat. I saw him looking about the upper deck for a place, and shifting to the rail of the steamer. I forced him in to the space I had vacated. We were all ready off for Molokai and it was nearly midnight. The "Mikahala" is a tiny inter-island steam schooner, more a freighter than a passenger carrier, and with that the board of health, the few white guests of that body, a half-dozen newspaper men and women, priests and Sisters, the after part reserved for them was insufferably crowded.

There was much clanking and lighting of cigars, and the clinking of glasses in the stuffy cabin below was audible. It had been intended that the "Mikahala" should sail at 10 o'clock, but there was delay. The four Sisters, in black and white, were huddled on the lee side, away from the smoke of the burning tobacco, waiting for the steward to lead them to their cabins. They told their beads, with faces hidden behind their veils and only their slender hands moving to the rhythm of the rosary.

Forward, a hundred Hawaiians were packed in the narrow deck between the wheelhouse and the after structure. There were three times as many women as men, and most of them lay on the deck, with their bundles for pillows, and others who had drunk kani or swipes and felt the devil of dancing in them, were doing a hula to the music of several ukuleles, and the cries of their fellows, and some of the cabin passengers who shouted at them in English and Hawaiian.

"Hot stuff! Wik!-wik! Wela ka hao! Good girl!"

The shouts and music were waited back by the freshening wind, and the Sisters grasped their rosaries more tightly. The priest beside me was reading his breviary by the bright moonlight. He knew it by rote, for his eyes wandered from the page often and now and again closed in devout devotion.

A little later the steward showed us our berths. Mine was an upper one just opposite the priest's. In each were two bunks and a table with a newspaper man at the cabin table, which was laden with food and to which a servant constantly brought the drinks called for by those who were making a night of it. The priest crawled into his narrow bed, choosing the lower shelf. The doors of all the rooms were open, as the heat was suffocating.

For an hour I lay, filled with the dumb anguish of the nausea which cursed me. The little steamer was in the throes of the Molokai channel, with a head sea on. She threw herself into the waves as does a drunken man a-swimming, and it was a firmly-anchored gail that did not rise.

When the lurch to port hurled me to the floor, I went on deck, escaping from my friends about the table by leaving my linen coat in their clutches as Joseph fled from the wife of Potiphar an acon ago. The hula was done, and the kanakas and wahines snored as they lay prone. Men and women were mixed up indiscriminately in the contracted space and heads were lost under the kerchiefs which shielded them from the maddening moon.

Tribute I paid to the god of the sea, and at 3 o'clock crawled back to my berth. The wassail had died, men slept in chairs or on the floor. One hailed me—the journalist. He was going to "snash ill sleep," he said. He planted one unsteady foot in the middle of the unconscious priest and pumped himself aloft to his upper berth. The patient black-robed thought perhaps they were shipwrecked, for he rolled onto the floor and asked what had happened. I pointed to his room-mate, who was peering shamefaced from above.

And so we went on to the Colony of the Dead. I got up again at half-past four, just as we came in sight of the leper settlement. It is a narrow shelf, green and picturesque, and back of it rise, rugged and romantic, solid and straight, walls of rock nearly half a mile high. If ever a place was cut out by nature for the isolation of the accursed, it is this Molokai acreage. The tiny island is divided unevenly by this marvelous granite curtain seeming to hang from the blue, and who crosses to where the people of the Other Side dwell must be clean. Death, if missed on the escarpment, waits in the hands of those who will suffer none of the Unclean to come among them.

Landing from our steamer was not easy. There is no wharf, and the breakers dash roughly on the shore at Kalaupapa. Sometimes vessels wait several days to send a boat to the beach. The "Mikahala" put down her clumsy long-boats and, in each, fifteen or more of us jumped from the gangway as it rose on the wave. We were all mixed up—whites and others, doctors, officials, writers, Sisters, and the relatives of lepers.

I went in the first load, anxious to see, dreading the sight. We landed at a pair of stone steps sheltered by a small breakwater. I marked first a great sign, "ALOHA," which in Hawaiian means all things of good import—welcome, goodbye, love, friendship.

Then I saw what, pray God, I will never see again. There were several hundred lepers at the brow of the hill we climbed. They waited like stones for our coming. Some stood in little groups, and others sat on the ground. A hundred feet away one looked at them as one would at any throng.

And then, when approach brought out the horrid work of the leprosy which afflicted them, tears came unbidden. I could not tell what I saw. Dream the wildest and most hideous nightmares of disfigurement and of fearful havoc, and you have not guessed at the terrors of Molokai. Faces which were mere interludes were all about. Naked feet and hands, which no toe or finger grew, eyes which looked blindly from blood-red pits of sores.

"Surely," my soul cried, "now is the day for His coming. The dead Lazarus was not in greater need."

To us, the curious whites, they gave no heed. But when some of the lepers saw their friends—perhaps their wives or husbands, mothers, fathers, or children, they made an outcry which is indescribable. Then they flung themselves on

BUSINESS MEN WILL RAISE MONEY TO IMPROVE WHARVES

BUSINESS men of Honolulu in general are becoming interested in rat-killing crusade, plans for which were discussed at the special meeting at the Board of Health office on Monday night. The Chamber of Commerce will take up the discussion at its regular meeting at 3:30 this afternoon, with the intention of co-operating with other organizations in carrying out the suggestions of the board, of Dr. Cofer, of the quarantine department, and of Assistant Superintendent Campbell, of the Public Works Department, if deemed advisable.

In response to the call for a meeting yesterday morning of the shipping men of Honolulu to devise ways and means for the raising of \$30,000 for the improvement of the entire wharfe system on the waterfront, as a method of ridding the city of rats, and thereby reducing the chances of plague being introduced here again, a number of representatives of the largest local commercial houses met at the office of Castle & Cooke at 10 a. m. Owing to the day being one of the busiest of the week on account of the departure of several of the island's steamers the discussion was brief, and no definite plan of action was undertaken. Another meeting will be held on Friday, by which time the incoming and outgoing mails will have been digested and answered, and the business men will be in better shape to deliberate on the situation.

There was a general consensus of opinion, however, that the sum of money mentioned should be raised at an early date, and it was agreed also that the amount subscribed by the firms interested in the protection of the commerce of the islands. From what was said at the meeting all agreed that it was time for action in fighting the rats which infest the wharves, as they are believed to be the principal mediums through which plague is introduced here. It was the belief that heroic measures should be adopted, such as outlined at the special

meeting held in the Board of Health office Monday night. The shipping men evinced a disposition to uphold the hands of the Board of Health, and to express their willingness to co-operate with that body as well as with the Department of Public Works and the United States quarantine service here. The offer of the surgeon of the quarantine service to give the services of his employees in the work of fumigating the wharves once a month or oftener if deemed necessary, was commented on favorably.

As to raising the \$500 or \$600 necessary every month for the purchase of fumigating materials, no plan has yet been decided upon, but it is believed that the various shipping houses will be asked to contribute to the fund on the basis of the amount of shipping they have done in the past six months. This would in reality be a tax on shipping, and thus far seems to be the most equitable method by which the money can be collected.

At the Board of Health office are several designs of rat traps, some of which are unique in construction. Since it became known that the Board of Health was about to inaugurate a rat-killing crusade, the rat traps, all of them guaranteed to be the best on the market, have been coming in steadily. They may be given a trial. The Manila Times of October 14 says:

"After giving the trap method of catching the plaguey rodents of Manila a fair trial it has proved to be a failure. It has been found that an enormous number of traps would be required for the work in order that they might be constantly changed, for the discovery was made that after some dozen rats had been caught in a trap, that trap was given a wide berth. Under these circumstances the Board of Health has decided to abandon the traps, and a system, and are now issuing a strong poison for the destruction of the rats, and to that end a war of extermination will be maintained until Manila is free of the vermin."

made a pressing plea for leniency, citing various mitigating circumstances, namely the trifling amount obtained, the fact that the crime was committed while defendant was under the influence of liquor and also of his offer of restitution, which his attorney said would be made in any event. He further stated that the defendant had been in prison for several months, and was very ill, so that it was impossible for him to do any hard work. He asked that a fine be imposed in lieu of imprisonment and arrangements would be made to pay it.

On the charge of gross cheat, giving a worthless check on Bishop & Co. to Charles David, the court imposed a sentence of \$100 and costs. For passing a forged check upon Bishop & Co. for \$50 the court imposed a sentence of ten days in prison and a fine of \$100. Peyser had been sentenced to six months imprisonment on each of the charges in the District Court. He will pay the fines assessed against him, and leave the islands upon the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Palenaga, who was on trial for larceny in the second degree, the jury was dismissed the defendant having withdrawn his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. The court was about to let the man off with a light sentence as the amount involved was trifling when Deputy Attorney General Douthitt called his attention to the fact that the man had twice served terms in prison for a similar offense. With the remark that the man was a "professional larcenist" the court imposed a sentence of one year's imprisonment at hard labor, stating at the same time that he did not like to do it, as it imposed a burden on the community as well as the defendant.

Joe Mendes, a patriarchal Portuguese with grizzled hair, was allowed to go under suspended sentence. He is seventy-nine years of age, according to the statement made by his attorney, and his offense—running an illicit distillery, was committed only because he could find no other way to support himself. He alleged that his friends had all deserted him in his old age and want, and that besides the clothes on his back he had no other earthly possessions. It was also pointed out that the Federal authorities were liable to nab him when he was released by the Territorial authorities, and that he was ill and too infirm to work at hard labor even if sent to the reef. Upon motion of the Attorney General, Judge Gear suspended sentence until the next August term, stating that if he had been a younger man a heavy penalty would have been inflicted. (Carroll) who was arrested with this defendant, was released upon the Attorney General entering a nolle prosequi. It was stated that he was ignorant of the offense and did not know that it was against the law.

In the case of George Kallituli a plea of guilty was entered to the charge of distilling liquor. The court asked the defendant how much of a fine he could pay, and he replied that he had no ready money, but would try to raise the amount of the fine. He said also he had land, but his wife owned it. His attorney asked for leniency, stating that he was ill and unable to do hard work. The court imposed a sentence of nine months at hard labor and \$100 fine.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Sing Cheek, charged with assault and battery. CANT GET GRAND JURY MINUTES Judge Gear yesterday morning denied the motion of T. McCants Davis that he be allowed access to the grand jury minutes in relation to the indictment returned against William Davis. The court held that this privilege could be allowed only under extraordinary circumstances, and there was no showing of that kind in this motion.

SOME GERMAN COMPLIMENTS Count Von Moltke Says Many Pleasant Things.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Among the passengers who will sail this morning on the Deutschland for Hamburg is Count Otto von Moltke, a nephew of the great German field marshal, Count von Moltke. Count von Moltke has been in this country since October 4th, having been appointed a commissioner by the Prussian parliament, of which he is a member, to

study American transportation methods. In an interview, he said: "It is a matter of disappointment that I am obliged to return to Germany so soon, but your climate is too severe for me and my physician has ordered me to go home at once, on account of lung trouble. I have been here long enough, however, to gain many valuable suggestions. I have visited the Pan-American Exposition and Chicago, the latter place to make a hurried study of the stock yards. While in this city, I have been the guest of Senator Depew and Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From them I have acquired considerable valuable material. I also gained much information at the American Railway Exhibition at Madison Square Garden."

"I am electrified with the progress you Americans have made in the methods of transportation. It is impossible for any one in Europe to understand this without seeing it. The best example I have heard here is 'up to date' which tells the whole story. You have shown the progress in adopting electricity as a means of transportation. The Germans and the fathers of electrical improvements, and the Germans conceive many methods, but they can't take hold of things the way the Americans do. Conservative methods keep the Germans from launching out extensively in any scheme. Europeans are theoretical and Americans are practical. The Europeans formulate and you put into practice."

MAINLY ABOUT MATTERS AQUATIC The Myrtle Boat Club subscription committee, consisting of A. G. M. Robertson, W. W. Harris and A. A. Wilder, have now in hand cash and pledges about \$2,300. About as much again is needed to make the necessary change of headquarters, and the improvements contemplated.

The bidding of the new house will be commenced as soon as possible. Under the terms of the lease the Myrtle club should have vacated the present site by the first of the month. The trustees of the Bishop estate, however, have decided to allow the club a month's grace.

Yachtmen are kicking on account of the quantity of filth and rubbish floating about the harbor moorings at present. Other moorings are being looked for and the bottom near the cattle pen may be dredged for this purpose. The cost of dredging will be about thirty-five cents a square yard.

At the next meeting of the Hawaiian Yacht Club several new names will be proposed for membership, and another tug cruise planned.

SLY AND DANGEROUS. It was not very long ago that Mr. George Monk thought his days were numbered. It was certainly a very depressing conclusion to arrive at. When a man is so cornered that he can neither fight nor fly his courage oozes out of him like water from a squeezed sponge.

Even the bravest swordsman is afraid of cold steel when his hands are tied behind him; and the sailor who has laughed at hurricanes shivers with horror when he feels his wrecked ship sinking under him on a smooth sea.

The facts, as given by Mr. Monk in a letter dated January 20th, 1900, and written at his home, Willowbank, Makara, New Zealand, are these:

About eighteen years ago he was troubled with occasional attacks of indigestion, which are more common among young persons than parents are apt to imagine, and lay up store of mischief for the future. For all the sky and subtle things which are enemies to man this ailment is the most dangerous.

Like the Red Indian it is both deadly and patient. It waits and it kills.

In Mr. Monk's case the disease culminated in a condition which, he says, was a martyrdom. He was almost continually belching, the foul gas being so rapidly produced in his stomach by the fermentation of the undigested and rotting food therein.

When he rose from a sitting posture, or stooped for any reason, his head swam with giddiness. Dyspeptics fall in the street from this cause, and the police and the doctors often think it drunkenness or apoplexy.

"My stomach," says Mr. Monk, "pained me severely, and there was a feeling at my chest as though I carried a great weight there. I became so bad at length that I was obliged to give up all but the lightest work, and I thought my days were numbered."

"Of course you will take it for granted that I, and my friends on my behalf, made every effort to obtain relief. Everybody who knew me had some sort of remedy to suggest, and many of them I actually tried; yet I grew worse in spite of all."

"The man who persuaded me to use Mother Seigel's Syrup will always occupy a cozy nook in my heart. He had to do a bit of talking, because I was like a fish that sees the hook through every piece of bait. I was afraid of, and disgusted with, everything in papers or in bottles. So I kept on saying 'no,' and he kept on saying 'do.' But he stuck to his text, and I gave up."

"Be quiet, and I'll have a go with Mother Seigel's," I told him.

British Torpedo Vessels Weak. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A cable to the Journal from Portsmouth, England, says: Six of the eight torpedo boat destroyers which were sent on a cruise with the reserve squadron have been disabled during the past fortnight. The mishaps have aroused much adverse criticism of the construction of these boats, and they are referred to as a "tin-pot" fleet. The remarkable statement has been made that of the entire destroyer fleet thirty per cent are compelled to lay up for repairs after every cruise, even when the cruise is made in the fairest of weather.

Beginning with the Cobra, which sank with heavy loss of life, several of the destroyers have buckled, and but for the fact that they reached port even after the accident happened, more lives would doubtless have been lost. Now, to cap the climax, comes the report of the disabling of most of the destroyers in the recent cruise. That these mishaps will cause an Admiralty scandal is expected.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe for often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Anti-Depot: E. T. Towne & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. W. B. African Depot: Lessor 12th, Cape Town. Foreign Corrs.: Sole Franch., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

PEKING	NOV. 1	CHINA	NOV. 1
GAILIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 15
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 1
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

BIG NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE

RUBBER PACKING
RUBBER BELTING, 1 1/2 to 12 inches.
SPLIT STEEL PULLEYS, 6 to 30 inches.
SPLIT STEEL SHAFTS
GALVANIZED STEEL AND IRON ROPE
STEAM PLOW CABLES
HOISTING ROPE
BLOCKS, ETC.

Big Stock of Stove Gasoline.

KEEN KUTTER

Tools, Knives and Shears

E.O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

YACHTSMEN STILL LOOK FOR SITE

Things just now are somewhat dull from a yachtman's standpoint. As far as the Hawaiian Yacht Club is concerned, but little apparently is doing. The matter of a site for the clubhouse is, however, receiving considerable attention, and those who have the thing in hand are trying to arrange for a permanent site at Pualani, west of the salt house.

Another big reason for being talked of, to occur at the fall of the next month. Yachtmen are still discussing the club house question and the consensus of opinion is in favor of an attractive but inexpensive structure costing from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The matter will hang fire, however, until a site has been definitely decided upon, then things will commence to hum. Taking everything into consideration, matters in connection with the yacht club are shaping themselves as they are and will be expected under the circumstances.

The cost of erecting a club house is likely to be met in part by the proceeds of a minstrel show or masquerade ball. Nothing yet has been done in the matter.

The Oahu College department of music and chore class will give a grand concert on Friday, November 22, in Pualani Hall.

Captain Chris Johnson's curious yacht, the Wiki-Wiki, continues to attract attention. The more she is tried, the more plainly it is apparent that she is a phenomenally fast boat. One day last week she made from the Fishhouse to the salt house, under ordinary circumstances, in eight minutes, or at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

It will puzzle the class here to place her, for she is smaller than the second-class boat and too large for the third-class, while she carries as much canvas as a second-classer. It would not be surprising should the Wiki-Wiki turn out to be the fastest thing with sails down here. Indications certainly point that way. The boat is a wonder, and one of those things which only come once in a while. Her builder is to be congratulated on his success. Captain Johnson has built several boats, and this one has turned out well. He is one of the cleverest amateur sailors in the Territory.

The Oahu College department of music and chore class will give a grand concert on Friday, November 22, in Pualani Hall.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, November 12.

Str. Lehu, Napala, from Molokai ports.
Am. sp. Chamer, Slater, from Tacoma.

Wednesday, November 13.

Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, from San Francisco.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Schr. Malolo, from Kauai ports.

Thursday, November 14.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco; off port at 4 a. m.
Am. bk. Santiago, Engels, 13 days from San Francisco; 9:30 a. m.

Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kailua, Punaluu, Honouliuli and Kapua, at 10 a. m., with 1,681 bags sugar, 54 head cattle and 8 packages.

Str. James, Makee, Tullett, from Anahulu and Kilauea, at 10:30 a. m., with 1 keg beef.

Schr. Waiwala, from Kalaupapa; went on reef at mouth of harbor at 11 a. m.

Schr. Ada, from Kauai.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, November 12.

Am. schr. Nokomis, Hansen, for the Sound; 4 a. m.
Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Kilauea, Kailua, Napaopoo and Hilo; 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Maggie C. Russ, Sjo, for Port Townsend.

Am. bk. Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, November 13.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco; 4 p. m.
Str. Hawaii, Berg, for Hamakua and Hilo ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Lehu, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Keauikaeouli, for Kauai ports.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports; 7 a. m.

Thursday, November 14.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient; 8 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Eleale, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha; 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Maria E. Smith, Nilson, for Port Gamble; 7 a. m.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

Snow has fallen in Nebraska.
Edward Stokes died in New York.
No further plague cases are reported at Liverpool.

Malaga district is having an unusual heavy rain crop.
Thousands of Chinese are reported as going to Manila.

The Philippine Commission has passed new treason laws.
Berlin schools are experimenting with a cure for stuttering.

French naval officers are no longer compelled to attend mass.
The Duke of Cornwall will soon receive the title of Prince of Wales.

King Edward is much pleased with the evidences of loyalty in Canada.
Three Chinese in New York gambled for the possession of a white woman.

Internal troubles are threatening the island of Lamos, off the coast of Asia Minor.
William Waldorf Astor is planning to build a \$2,500,000 hotel on Manhattan Island.

Eastern capitalists have purchased the famous Elkhorn mines in Colorado for \$6,875,000.
Girl waiters will be placed in the dining car service of the Denver & Rio Grande road.

Laura Bullin has been arrested at St. Louis for complicity in a Montana train robbery.
George Raphael, of the firm of Raphael Brothers, San Francisco, died on November 6th.

An insane soldier at Budapest was shot by a sharpshooter upon order of his commander.
The Federalist party in the Philippines is attempting to have the islands made a Territory.

The body of an Italian found in a barrel leads Chicago police to the theory of a white slave.

The Northwestern Railroad will spend \$1,200,000 on new equipment for the overland limited.

The census report on the silk industry showed an investment of \$31,032,201 in the United States.

John Redmond, the Irish agitator, was given a rousing reception upon his arrival in New York.

The Panama Canal Company has submitted a proposition to sell all its rights to the United States.

The Samar rebels are able to secure supplies through junks which cover the movements of the insurgents.

The plan for a treaty of arbitration has been submitted to the Pan-American Congress, at Mexico City.

Kansas has the gold fever, shale land in that State having been reported as very rich in the yellow metal.

Capt. Forest N. Handy, of Tacoma, convicted of a \$10,000 swindle, escaped from Tacoma on a deep sea vessel.

A boxer leader has been appointed to the Chinese foreign office, which is taken as an indication of good will towards Japan.

Leung Koo, the wife of a prominent San Francisco Chinese, was attacked by masked assassins, but her wounds were not fatal.

High mass was stopped in a Chicago Catholic church because of the presence of an excommunicated priest who refused to leave.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP
COMPANY

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

President.

WORK ON THE NEW WHARF
TO BE COMMENCED AT ONCE

Today the first piles for the new wharf which is to be built between the railroad wharf number one and Queen street will be driven. A large floating pile-driver is lying at the corner of the seawall at Queen street and the river, and the work of driving the large piles which are to support the approach to the wharf will be begun at 5 o'clock in the morning. The work will be done at this early time of the day to take advantage of the early high tide, which will allow the pile-driver to come close up to the seawall.

It is a great undertaking and probably three or four months will elapse before the new wharf is completed. The wharf itself will be between the railroad wharf number one and the seawall of Queen street nearly parallel with both these places. An approach to this wharf will be built from the corner of Queen street and the river, which will extend to the main wharf joining it at an angle of ninety degrees. The wharf will be 540 feet long and 100 feet wide. The Walkiki end of it will be opposite the inner side of the Emmes wharf. It will be supported by 1,000 piles, there being eleven piles to the width. There will be two slips for vessels to enter. One slip will be between the railroad wharf and the new wharf. This slip will be about 160 feet wide. The other slip will be between the wharf and Queen street and will end at the mauka corner by the approach to the wharf. The approach will be thirty-two feet wide with four piles to the width and 240 feet long. The slip between the wharf and Queen street will be 200 feet wide. There has been great activity along

the river and at Aala park lately getting the material from the ships which brought it from the Sound and piling it up along the river's sides. Practically all the material is now on hand, the last shipment having been brought on the Hind. All the lumber had to be gotten out of the river, into which it was thrown from the vessels, very quickly to prevent it from deteriorating from the many barnacles and marine growths, which spoil woodwork so quickly in tropical water.

At Aala park a force of workmen have been busy preparing the piles which are to be used for the wharves. These piles are all about eighty feet in length as they have to be driven down very deep in the soft mud which constitutes the bottom of this part of the harbor. They have all been rafted up the river to Aala park where they were hauled ashore. They have been furnished with tarred felt coverings to prevent deterioration from marine growth and on the top of these layers copper plate have been riveted.

When the wharf is finished a large shed covered with corrugated iron will be erected on it. This shed will probably be 600 feet long and about sixty feet wide. As the approach will be about fourteen inches above the level of the sea wall the little piece of road leading from the street proper to the water's edge will have to be filled out so as to be in the same level as the floor of the approach. The work is in charge of Mr. George H. Allen, but at present only a comparatively small gang of men is at work. As soon as the work gets started, however, quite a large number of laborers will be required.

from the outlying districts until after the 15th. Arrangements are being made for the repayment of the \$150,000 advanced by the banks a few months ago, and a settlement will probably be concluded before the end of this week.

TOOK FRENCH LEAVE.

Dr. Winslow, the defendant in the Waihole assault cases, is not to be found and it is rumored that he has left the Territory. This leaked out yesterday.

Some time ago Dr. Winslow was convicted of assault and battery on a young native girl and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He appealed the case and almost immediately another and similar charge was preferred against him which did not come to trial. Bail in the first instance was fixed at \$1,000. While in jail Winslow was taken very ill and on the appeal of his attorneys his bail was reduced to \$250 in the first case, while in the second case he was released on his own recognizance. The necessary money was immediately furnished by friends and Winslow was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

On or about November 5, Winslow was registered at the hospital where Dr. Cooper treated him for ulcer of the stomach. He was regarded as a very sick man and up to last Friday did not appear to be any better. On that day he left the hospital entirely unbeknownst to Dr. Cooper and since then nothing has been heard of his whereabouts.

It is thought by those who know Winslow best that he may have got away on the City of Peking which sailed for the Orient on Friday. The boat left at 8 a. m. however so that this theory is somewhat improbable. The police think that there is some probability that he is with friends on the other side of the island, recovering his strength.

"The responsibility does not rest with the police department," said Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth to a reporter last night. "The matter is out of our hands as far as Winslow's disappearance is concerned. The bail was originally fixed by High Sheriff Brown at \$1,000 but Judge Gear saw fit to lower it to \$250. No blame whatever is attached to Dr. Cooper and as far as he is concerned, Winslow may be recuperating somewhere, fully intending to appear on the date set for his trial."

No news was obtainable of the whereabouts of Dr. Winslow yesterday, despite the energetic inquiries by the police department.

Victims of Swollen Rivers.

The Garden Isle was the scene of several casualties during the recent storm. Purser Friel of the Mikahala not only brought the news of the wreck of the Blanche and Ella, but also reports the deaths of two Japanese, who were drowned in the rivers which have swollen from the recent freshets. One of these, Yokoyama, was drowned on Sunday while attempting to ford the Waimea river on horseback. The rushing water swept the horse off its feet and the rider disappeared in the rushing stream. The horse managed to get ashore further down the river. The body of the Jap was later found at the mouth of the river.

The other victim of the floods, Fuji, was also drowned on Sunday morning. He was trying to cross the Hanalei river to go to Waimea and was swept away by the stream and drowned. His body has not been found.

Mile Morris to be Abandoned.

Authentic information has finally reached Honolulu that the schooner Mile Morris which went ashore at Punaluu in the terrible gale which has been raging all over the group during the past week, will be abandoned. The Mile Morris is hard and fast on the coral reef outside of the Punaluu river, and her owner, Henry MacIntosh, has decided to abandon her to her fate as the vessel, which is now nearly thirty years old and not very strong, has been badly battered by the waves. All the spare chains, anchors and other gear and tackle will be taken out of her and the hull will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

ROYAL
Baking PowderMakes the bread
more healthful.Safeguards the food
against alum.Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

For a New Bakery.

Articles of association were filed yesterday by the Hanapepe Bakery, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$2,500. The office of this association is at Hanapepe, Kauai, and the corporation is limited to ten years. The stockholders are Norman Greig, B. H. Hoya, J. A. Palmer, T. Komatsu, F. J. Swadling and M. L. May.

BY AUTHORITY.

Mortgagee's Notice of Foreclosure and of Sale.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of those certain mortgages made by John M. Lemos to W. R. Castle, trustee, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1897, and the 16th day of June, A. D. 1898, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 174, pages 150 and 151, and in liber 180, pages 102 and 103, respectively, and the same assigned to M. C. Silva by said W. R. Castle, trustee, by deed of assignment dated the 3d day of October, A. D. 1901, and recorded in Registrar of Conveyances in liber 174, page 150, and liber 180, page 102.

And in accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by the said John M. Lemos to M. C. Silva, dated the 18th day of June, A. D. 1901, recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 226, pages 126, 127 and 128.

Notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit:

NON-PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgagee will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, of said day.

Further particulars can be had of A. G. Correa, attorney at law.

Dated Honolulu, November 12, 1901.

THE PREMISES COVERED BY SAID MORTGAGES, CONSIST OF:

1. All of that certain indenture of lease of premises at Kukuluaao, Honolulu, Oahu, made from William Ringer to the said John M. Lemos, for twelve years from the 8th day of March, A. D. 1897, and recorded in the Registrar of Conveyances in liber 115, page 145, together with all the buildings and improvements erected thereon.

2. The right, title and interest of said John M. Lemos in and to that certain agreement made on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1900, by and between Ignacio M. Pavao and said John M. Lemos, whereby said Ignacio M. Pavao agrees to sell to said John M. Lemos that certain leasehold interest granted by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to William Ringer, by lease dated the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, and also all the buildings and improvements, houses and outhouses on said premises situate.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Frank Louis vs. Maria Gloria Costina—The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting.

You are commanded to summon Maria Gloria Costina, defendant, in case she shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the September term thereof, to be held at Lihue, Island of Kauai, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Frank Louis, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed libel for divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. J. Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit, at Lihue, Kauai, this 11th day of May, 1901.

Signed: HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and exact copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of the said cause until the next March, 1902, term of this court.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, November 6, 1901.
HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.

2333—Nov. 15, 22, 29; Dec. 6, 13, 20.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, John D. Paris, administrator of the estate of Lukia Kuamoku, deceased, late of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims against the said estate, duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him, either at his place of residence, at Kealahou, South Kona, Island and Territory of Hawaii, or at the office of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, attorneys for said administrator, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, within

That if such claims be not presented within six (6) months from the first publication of this notice, or within six (6) months from the day they fall due, they shall be forever barred.

Dated at Honolulu, October 25, 1901.

J. D. PARIS,
Administrator of the Estate of Lukia Kuamoku, Deceased.

Oct. 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22.

NOTIONS A' Prio e which will be A. Prio e very W. man

Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.

American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.

Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.

Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.

Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.

Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.

Garner Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.

Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.

English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.

Stray Loc's Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.

Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.

Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.

Curling Irons, 15 cents each.

Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 19 cents.

Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.

"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.
Mail Order Dept. Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts.

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle and Supply Co.

Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

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Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

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MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Want a New Light.

There is a movement on foot among the shipping men of this port to make an effort to have a light of the first class placed at the northwest point of Molokai, named Lae o ka Ilio. The channel between Molokai and this island is thus absolutely without any light, and as the shipping is constantly increasing it is deemed a thing of the utmost importance, especially as many captains who are strangers to these waters are constantly coming here, that a good light be placed at some point of this channel to mark this place in the night. There has been some talk of having a light erected on the eastern side of this island but a light on the Lae o ka Ilio is deemed to be of more service to all concerned.